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LONELY LAND OF RED FEZZES ON BUS ROUTE

Serbs Return to Region Wrested From Them in Turkish Conquest

MITROVITSA KEEPS ORIENTAL SETTING

Rickety Vehicles Rattle Over Cobble Stones—Minarets Dot Petch Landscape

By R. H. MARKHAM,
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MITROVITSA OF KOSSOVO—It is in a smaller bus that we ride out of Shumadia into the south. That is because there will be less traffic from now on. It is a lonelier, barer, silent land. We no longer amble over the hills, picking our way where the grades are the gentlest. The elevations here are too high.

We have to stick to the river: when it turns we turn; when it rushes precipitously down, we climb slowly up; when it plunges over rocky boulders we encircle them to meet it beyond and when it gets capricious and makes too many curves we go rumbling over it on strong, new bridges.

And with us is another constant companion, the Adriatic railroad. Fortunately our trail got here first, so we take the best side of the river, leaving it what is left. And often that is nothing at all. To keep from being squeezed into the water the railroad has to burrow through a score of mountains.

It has been working not less than eight years to complete the trip, but it has arrived at its first main junction and all the afternoon we cross and recross it, weaving with it and the river a braid 100 miles long.

But we do not have to "look out for the cars," because, although the road bed for this section is finished with every tunnel ready and every bridge in place, the rails have not all been laid, so the line will not be opened until next spring. Of course, further sections several hundred miles in length must still be built.

During the whole course of the afternoon we pass not a single good-sized town. Peasant houses become rarer and rarer. We seldom meet anyone on the road. Where the hills separate and the river bed opens into a valley we come upon men plowing behind yokes of small gray oxen or cows.

No more flocks of turkeys come down to meet us, though sheep still stream across the road as we approach, and goats dart into the brush or scamper up on the rocks to let us pass. Now and then a heavy-laden donkey stops to watch us, not infrequently making us come to a standstill and wait until his master pushes him out of the way.

Many of the passengers we take on and let off are gendarmes or police.

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Ban on Narcotics Sought to Include New List of Drugs

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 12—The movement to extend the anti-narcotic obligations of the nations of the world gained impetus today in the Opium Advisory Committee when John K. Caldwell, American delegate, proposed that the draft convention which the committee is preparing for the May conference should include all derivatives of opium and coca leaf.

At present the Geneva convention of 1925 prohibits only certain lists of drugs while dangerous substances like codeine and ester morphine are finding their way increasingly into the market. Van Wettum, the Dutch delegate, emphasized the importance of including codeine within the system of control to be adopted by the nations. Sato of Japan, Casares of Spain, Bourgois of France and Carnoy of Belgium supported Van Wettum. But Cavazzoni of Italy, Woo Kaiseng of China, and Castro Leal of Mexico appeared to go beyond this group of delegates in supporting the American plan for giving the widest possible definition of drugs.

The question of revising the Geneva convention which the American Government never ratified because of alleged inadequacy is now openly debated. One group of states led by the United States will probably attempt to push the Geneva convention far beyond its present limits, while another group in which British delegates are prominent, wishes the progress to be slower. The difference of opinion reflects the great gap which separated these viewpoints in 1925. Now many manufacturing countries are rallying to the viewpoint of the American Government.

The advisory committee is required to finish a rough draft of the convention before the council meets on Jan. 19. Therefore the question of extending the list of drugs under limitation has been placed in subcommittee.

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Swedish King Acts to Aid Unemployed

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Jan. 12

KING GUSTAVUS of Sweden, in a speech from the throne at the formal opening of the Riksdag today, predicted ratification of an international agreement recently signed by Sweden and 47 other nations, pledging financial aid to a nation attacked or threatened by war.

The King expressed gratification at the cordial relations between Sweden and all other nations. He proposed increased appropriations to meet the unemployment difficulties.

Liberian Labor Slavery Bared by Commission

Drastic Reforms Demanded in Report—Open-Door Policy Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—A far-reaching program of governmental, economic and social reforms to eliminate widespread abuses and barbarities found existent in Liberia is vigorously counseled by the International Commission of Inquiry Into the Existence of Slavery and Forced Labor, of the League of Nations, in a report made public by the State Department Saturday.

The commission's report is based on an extensive inquiry and first-hand study of Liberian conditions. It was completed on Sept. 8, 1930. Members of the commission are, Dr. Cuthbert Christy, League of Nations, chairman, Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, United States, and Arthur Barclay, Liberia.

The report has been the subject of an extensive official correspondence between the State Department and the Liberian Government culminating in a note from the former, in December, 1930, in which the United States Government sharply demanded of Liberian authorities immediate institution of the recommended reforms.

Program of Improvements

The commission's program of needed improvements consists of the following: Initiation of an "open door" policy; extension of education to all alike; radical revision of existing oppressive policy toward bush natives; humiliation and degradation of chiefs to cease; reëstablishment of tribal authority of chiefs; complete reorganization of government of the interior; removal of present district commissioners, who are characterized in the report as corrupt and brutal; substitution of European or American commissioners in their place, with assistants; institution of some form of civil service; rearrangement of the political divisions of the country; pawning and domestic slavery among natives to be made illegal as preliminary to total abolition; shipment of laborers to Fernando Poo to cease; road building program to be curtailed; much stricter control of Frontier Force soldiers, who are described as being corrupt and brutal; American immigration to be encouraged.

The commission's recommendations for reforms are based on an exhaustive discussion of conditions in Liberia briefed in a summary of findings. In this evaluation the commission declares that while classic slavery carrying the idea of slave markets and slave dealers no longer exists as such in the Republic of Liberia, slavery as defined by the 1926 anti-slavery convention (of the League of Nations) does exist in so far as inter and intra-tribal domestic slavery exists.

Pawning of natives is also recognized in the social economy of the Republic, the commission declares.

Released on Appeals

Domestic slavery, the commission adds, is discouraged by the Government, "in that any slave who appeals to the courts for release may be granted his freedom." The commission further states that evidence was placed before it, showing that in some cases domestic slaves obtained their freedom upon evidence of ill-treatment.

The commission reports that it found no evidence that leading citizens of Liberia participated in domestic slavery, "but there is evidence that some Americo-Liberians take natives as pawns and in some in-

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ROAD BUILDING RECOMMENDED TO AID JOBLESS

Highway Officials Suggest Activity as National Group Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12—Relief of unemployment by extensive highway building programs was recommended by officials of the American Road-builders' Association, as the organization convened in St. Louis today for a five-day convention, regarded as the world's largest industrial exposition.

All the hard roads of North America led to this middle-western metropolis, as the men who built them poured in from every direction. It is expected that the attendance will be not less than 25,000, comprising highway engineers, public works officials, state, county and city contractors and others associated with the industry of building roads.

The assertion of engineers that highway construction has progressed more in the last 10 years than in the preceding 90 years, in the main because of improved machinery, is borne out by a survey of the road-making equipment on display at the St. Louis Arena, where the convention is being held. The exhibition of machinery valued at $2,500,000 and requiring 500 cars for shipment, exemplifies the development of labor-saving machinery.

In the oval of the arena proper a 51-ton spacement plant dwarfs the other exhibits. A stone elevator which collects, weighs and dumps stone at the rate of 800 cubic yards of stone a day is another convincing display. To do the same amount of work 53 men would be requuired to exert themselves for a full day, according to contractors who viewed the elevator.

Among machines there is division of labor no less than among working men. There are rock crushers and then there are other rock crushers, various types, for various kinds of work. Unwieldy in appearance is the ponderous ditch digger which digs channels to the fraction of an inch. Machines which may be operated by one or two men or three at the most, ready to spread crushed rock, tamp and finish concrete and remove rock and dirt arranging them in neat piles, are included. The means of keeping open mountain passes and other roadways apt to be blocked through winter months is revealed by the exhibit of huge rotary snow plows.

While the attendance is in the main from the United States, there are representatives from many other nations interested in road building.

Countess Demands Women Police in Hungarian Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Hungarian women, under the leadership of Countess Apponyi, are demanding the establishment of women police, and are sending a petition on the subject, through the chief of police to Dr. Bela Scitovsky, Minister of the Interior.

They presented their demand for such an innovation at the annual meeting of the National Council of Women, held in the hall of St. Steven's Society here recently, where they were able to gain the attention not only of their own organization, but also of the Foreign Department, the Home Department and the Ministries of Justice and of Public Instruction, whose representatives were present at the meeting.

Women police, they said, were urgently needed for work in connection with the safety of children in the vicinity of schools and playgrounds, and still more urgently in connection with the handling of child offenders. These women should be fully trained both in police duties and in the wisest methods of dealing with the children with whom they would come in contact.

It was felt that possibly the appointment of a fully qualified teacher as the first police officer would be wise, and it was pointed out that, under present conditions, with the unemployment in the teaching profession, there should be very little difficulty in discovering the ideal person to fill the pioneer post.

Another matter which is uppermost in the thought of organized women of Hungary is the need for the presence among them of women lawyers. For one short period the study of the law was open to women, but the privilege was afterward withdrawn, with the result that it is only under exceptional conditions that women can obtain degrees.

Expedition to Trace Glimmerings of an Earlier Civilization in Asia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—An expedition into little-known lands where civilization had its earliest foundations, will start this year under sponsorship of the French Government.

It is the most important exploration proposed for 1931, according to Dr. John Oliver LaGorce, editor of the National Geographic Magazine, who is vacationing in Florida. He will go with the expedition to Syria and Persia, whence he will branch out to the ancient city of Bagdad and to Egypt. The expedition will travel on through Russian Turkestan, Irak, Persia, the great and comparatively unknown Tibet to China and French Indo-China.

"The expedition," Dr. LaGorce says, "will study the geology, geography and people of the lands. Sound motion pictures will be made and the party will be in constant touch with the National Geographic Society in Washington by radio, so that 'spot' news may be made available to the outside world."

The party will be composed of 35 people, including nine noted natural scientists. The expedition will travel by motor vehicles equipped with caterpillar treads. It is led by Georges-Marie Haardt, noted French scientist and explorer who was the first man to lead an expedition across Africa by automobile.

"There is no commercial aspect to the expedition," says Dr. LaGorce. "There will be no search for oil or minerals. It is the bones and relics of long lost ages which the scientists are seeking. Perhaps they will find an earlier man than any now known. Perhaps civilizations older than those of 7000 years already brought to light, may be traced."

Maynard Owen Williams, of the National Geographic staff, will be the only non-Frenchman accompanying the expedition.

President Firm in His Stand on Retention of Power Board

Cannot, He Says, Allow Legislative Encroachment on Executive Functions—No 'Power Trust' Issue Exists, He Insists

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The action of the Senate in voting by a narrow margin to reconsider the confirmation of three members of the new Federal Power Commission, after they had been sworn in and had legally functioned for several weeks, has precipitated other issues besides the question of the validity of the Senate's decision.

There is the matter of the encroachment by the legislative branch upon the executive and administrative departments of the Government. This issue was defined by the President in a message to the Senate and a statement to the press on Jan. 10.

There is the problem of procedure in untangling the unprecedented and complicated situation that has arisen over the status of the three commissioners.

There is the question of the standing of the commission as long as the three disputed members remain on it. Whether, regardless of their legal right to retain office and the merit of their policy, their service may not be so prejudiced in public opinion, because of the agitation of the opposition, as to be a serious liability to the industry as a whole.

And lastly, but far from the least, there is the politics of the situation, of which the President and the opposition are both acutely aware.

Despite the fact that the names of three of the commissioners appear on the Senate's unconfirmed list of nominations, the commission, it was stated, will go ahead with its work. The disputed members, acting on advices from the President, will continue in office.

The latter throughout the five-day floor debate over the reconsideration motion, labored unceasingly to characterize the controversy as a "power issue." They undertook to assert the claim that the ballot on their reconsideration motion was a vote for or against the "power trust."

And to link the President with the politicalizing of the issue that they

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REICH OPINION TURNS TOWARD SOFTER POLICY

Press Voices Opposition to Radicalism and to Hasty Procedure

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 12—During the present short lull in German political activity public opinion outside of the extreme Right or Left is looking back down the road of Germany's foreign relations since the elections.

Voices are being heard which describe the policy pursued as somewhat too hasty and intransigeant and demand a departure from these methods and return to the steady and patient course outlined by the late Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The present Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, in an address delivered at Rattibor, declared that the time had come when one must turn from mere theories and when the German people must once more be told the truth.

Dr. Stresemann had made strong demands on the patience of the German people and their willingness to make concessions. This had displeased many Germans and led to reaction under the Bruening Cabinet which began to display more stubbornness in defending Germany's interests.

Nationalism, which had gained enormous strength in the elections, eagerly backed the Government, and before anyone knew what was happening large sections of the German people began to believe that Germany needs only become stiff-necked and all its demands would be fulfilled. It is against this that the Chancellor has protested.

Now that Germany has halted for a brief space of time opinion is heard quite frequently that perhaps the Reich has been trying to achieve too much at a single time, for instance, revision of the Young Plan, discussion of the eastern frontier question and disarmament.

Commenting on this phase the Berliner Boersen Courier writes: "To make people believe that it only needs a little energy on the part of the Government to solve all Germany's problems is unwise." The Frankfurter Zeitung apprehends that the foreign political course has been influenced too much by the desire to satisfy inner politics, that is, nationalism.

The Kölnische Zeitung states that "Germany, France and Poland have slid into disagreement, and it is the task of the near future to wipe this out."

More New England Work Is Indicated

Employment for thousands of New England workers is indicated in a compilation of reports regarding business and industrial conditions received from chambers of commerce, trade associations and other sources, and made public today by the New England Council with headquarters in Boston.

Included in the activities reported are several building enterprises for manufacturing purposes, such as a structure for the manufacture of building blocks and bricks by the Estman A. C. Products Company in Boston, a tile shop to cost $25,000 being erected by the Keramic Tile and Marble Works in Boston, expansion in the wood-finishing plant of Merriman Brothers, Inc., manufacturers of yacht blocks in Jamaica Plain, and a new factory and office building just completed by the Crawford Oven Company of New Haven, Conn.

The report shows that productive activity in manufacturing plants, based on the consumption of electrical energy, increased more than seasonally in November in New England, that many plants which have been running part time have resumed full-time operation, and that several new companies have been launched.

HOUSE TO FORCE RELEASE OF BILL ON RELIEF FUND

Special Rule to Be Invoked; Red Cross Plans Public Appeal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—House Republican leaders in an effort to dissolve the prolonged impasse between the two branches of Congress over the appropriation for drought relief, determined upon the procedure of a special rule to get the measure to conference, while the Red Cross, with Administration support, prepared to make a public appeal for $10,000,000 for emergency relief.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, and majority floor leader of the House, announced that Republican leaders would not attempt to treat further with Fiorello LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, who has for several days locked unanimous consent as a means of forcing consideration of his proposal to feed unemployed in the cities as well as farmers.

A special rule would be invoked, Mr. Tilson said, to get the bill into conference where a solution can be sought between the Senate proposal for $60,000,000, including food loans to farmers, and the House measure for $45,000,000, excluding such loans.

This action by House leaders was determined upon after William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, failed in a final attempt on Jan. 10 to induce Mr. LaGuardia to withdraw his opposition to what was obviously desired by the majority of the House, including Democrats as well as Republicans.

As proposed, the rule will send the bill to conference without giving an opportunity for amendments. Democrats announced their intention of opposing this phase of the action as they desire to add to the House bill the Senate provision for food loans to farmers. However, their leaders said it was unlikely they would oppose the rule itself as they consider any drought relief legislation preferable to none.

Mr. LaGuardia defended his position by saying that "charitable agencies throughout the country have done all that they could, or be expected to do. The crisis is beyond private relief. It is such that the national Government must take cognizance and provide relief. I shall continue my efforts to get action on my proposition for $30,000,000 for food and clothing to be distributed in cities as well as in rural districts, in the House."

Need for such additional relief was evidenced, Mr. LaGuardia said in a statement, by the new appeal of the Red Cross.

Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the National Red Cross, told President Hoover, during a conference on Jan. 10, that the $5,000,000 reserve fund of the organization was "melting down very rapidly" and recommended that he approve a public appeal for an additional fund of $10,000,000, if relief work was to be left to the Red Cross.

ITALIAN OCEAN FLIERS HONORED IN BRAZIL

BAHIA, Brazil, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Italian airmen, led by Gen. Italo Balbo, Air Minister, who crossed the Atlantic last week, from Africa, were the honored guests of the Government and Italian colony here, today, as their 11 seaplanes swung at anchor in the harbor. They arrived here yesterday from Natal.

The planes expect to continue down the Brazilian coast to Rio de Janeiro where they will probably end their 7000-mile transatlantic flight from Orbetello, Italy.

ROME, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Council of Ministers, meeting today for the first time in 1931, voted warm congratulations to the Air Minister, Italo Balbo, for the transatlantic flight of 11 Italian seaplanes to South America, which he led.

RUSSIANS PLAN ANOTHER TRIAL OF 'SABOTAGE'

Poland Is Pictured as 'Villain of the Piece' in New Soviet Proceedings

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 12—Another trial of Russian counter-revolutionaries comparable in many ways to the recent sabotage trial in Moscow is being planned to take place at Minsk, capital of the White Russian Soviet Republic.

Neither the number of the accused, nor all the names nor even the bill of indictment is published yet, but it appears that White Russia, like Ukraine and other non-Russian republics of the Soviet Union possessed a class of intellectuals who went beyond the bounds of the Soviet system, which while granting these nationalities the fullest freedom as regards the use of their own language, courts, schools and public affairs, demands unquestioning loyalty to general Soviet political and economic ideas and lays downs the formula that the culture of the minor nationalities must be "proletarian in substance and national in form."

The arrested intellectuals are accused of endeavoring to undermine the "proletarian substance" of White Russian culture by advocating a society without class war, and emphasizing the rôle of White Russian peasants against the workers.

The part played by France as the "villain of the piece" in the Moscow trial of industrialists will be taken at Minsk by Poland, whose territory borders White Russia.

A White Russian member of the Soviet Central Executive Committee, A. Khatzkevitch, writing to Izvestia, yesterday, summarizes the case against the arrested intellectuals in the following manner: "White Russian National Democrats, leaning on the capitalist of the West, especially Fascist Poland, have carried on a struggle against proletarian Moscow. The Gaypayoo (Russian secret police) discovered an underground counter-revolutionary work of the National Democrats and preparation for a war of intervention in the Soviet Union. Penetrating such responsible departments as the Commissariat of Agriculture and Education, the State Planning Commission, the Academy

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New Wire Printers to Expand Plane Weather Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Immediate installation of an additional 2524 miles of automatic telegraph typewriter circuits on the nation's airways, for the collection and dissemination of weather information to airmen, has been authorized by the Department of Commerce, it was announced today.

These circuits will consist of 49 new automatic stations to collect and transmit information to the radiotelephone stations from which it is broadcast to airmen in flight along the airways.

One circuit will be established with stations between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Washington. A second will be on the Seattle-Portland-Pasco airway and a third from Los Angeles to Wichita, Kan.

The present circuit from Chicago through Peoria, Ill., to St. Louis, to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, will be divided into two circuits. Radiotelephone stations at Kingman and Winslow, Ariz., Albuquerque, and Clovis, N. M., and Wayoka, Okla., on the Mid-Transcontinental airway, were taken over Dec. 1, 1930, from the Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., and will be operated in conjunction with the automatic telegraph typewriter circuit which is to be established from Los Angeles to Wichita.

There were 1782 airports and landing fields in the United States Dec. 31, 1930, 125 more than there were 5½ months ago, according to the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce.

Need of Urgent Legislation in France May Prolong Tenure of Steeg Cabinet

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 12—As deputies and senators return from their constituencies to Paris for the opening of the long regular session of Parliament, three principal questions claim popular attention.

These are, first, can the Theodore Steeg Cabinet endure? Second, can the budget be voted before the end of the financial year, March 31? Third, will the national economic rehabilitation program drafted by André Tardieu more than 14 months ago be carried out in anything like its original scope by his successors in office?

Since M. Steeg on Dec. 19 abruptly dissolved Parliament, after having obtained an initial vote of confidence for his new Cabinet by the narrow margin of seven votes, the Government has worked diligently to consolidate its position.

During the parliamentary recess the commission of inquiry which is investigating the alleged implication of Deputies and Ministers in the celebrated Oustric bank crash has continued its sessions. Almost inevitably its proceedings have been the subject of political controversies.

The Steeg Government, which came into office under difficult and rather humiliating circumstances, cannot be said to enjoy a very wide measure of popular esteem. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether its opponents would wish to assume the responsibility of overthrowing it at present and precipitating another ministerial crisis when constructive legislation is so urgently required.

One of the principal arguments against any further unmaking and making of Cabinets is that the budget, in order to be adopted before the beginning of the new financial year on April 1, will require the almost uninterrupted attention of the Chamber and Senate until that date.

In spite of the heavily laden parliamentary calendar it is felt some place must be found for debates on the national rebuilding program formerly championed by M. Tardieu. It is proposed that, instead of drawing on the Treasury funds for 5,000,000,000 francs, about $200,000,000, for improvement of roads, seaports, canals and other public works, only half this amount should be taken from the Treasury and the remainder raised by floating new national and local loans.

The regular session now opening will witness the election of a new President of the Republic, Gaston Doumergue's term expires on June 13, and his successor will be chosen by special meeting of both Houses of Parliament at Versailles in the preceding month. Even the most seasoned political prognosticators do not presume to say who the next President will be.

Scotland Installs Beacon That Talks

By the Associated Press

Glasgow, Jan. 12

A TALKING beacon, the invention of Charles A. Stevenson, a cousin of Robert Louis Stevenson, has been installed at Little Cumbrae Lighthouse on the Firth of Clyde.

It is the first of its kind and consists of a radiotelepone transmission of a fog signal and speech from a gramophone record. It speaks the word "Cumbrae" and counts out the ship's distance in miles, and cables from the signal station.

G. O. P. Women Stirred to Aid of Unemployed

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Gives Impetus to Activity at Party Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Representative Republican women from 23 states are journeying home today resolved to act as energetic aides to President Hoover in his efforts to relieve the employment situation. Impetus was given to their active participation by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the former President, and Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's emergency committee, in addresses at the tenth anniversary luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club here Jan. 10.

The leaky roof, the damp cellar—the 1000 odd jobs that constantly press for attention in the households of the nation—offer "the most help" in solving the emergency employment problem before the country, they were told, in what Colonel Woods called a "non-partisan interlude" of the luncheon program. The third speaker was Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, who gave a résumé of 10 years of Republican rule in Washington.

It was Mrs. Roosevelt's first public address, and her speech came as a surprise to the 1000 members assembled for the luncheon. Her brief words, which followed Colonel Woods' address, urged the women to "put their minds" to the relief problem and supplemented his emphasis on their important rôle in providing work around their homes for the jobless as an aid in meeting the situation generally.

"We women have a future of helpfulness such as has never before been our privilege," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "Let us put our minds to work on the problem, not only in making little, selfish presents to ourselves justified, because they also are helping a good cause, but also hoping that by putting our minds to it, some real solution may be found for the broad economic problem involved. So let us go home to study, to read, to listen, and to think along these lines."

Colonel Woods voiced confidence that low ebb had been reached in business and that the next move will be upward. He asked his audience not to forget that President Hoover started work on the unemployment situation a year ago last fall, "when some of the wisest people in the country saw no more than a three-months slump ahead," and called conferences of business and labor leaders, at which he gained their agreement, respectively, to maintain the wage level and to not call strikes.

He had been most impressed, Colonel Woods said, by the non-partisan character of the coöperation that had met the efforts of his committee to set emergency machinery in motion. There was a concerted movement by the people of the country he continued, to accept the relief job as their job.

Mr. Mills found in the decade just ended a Republican philosophy of government.

"In the field of foreign affairs," he said, "we recognize that the day of isolation is definitely over. We have not, and shall not, shirk our responsibilities as a world power, but we still maintain our right to define what those responsibilities are."

ANALYSTS DIG DEEP TO FIND TRADE FAULT

Economic Depression Laid in Part to Mismanagement of Credit

LABOR LEADER PUTS BLAME ON INDUSTRY

Chase Bank Head Says Artificial Price Levels and Easy Money Prolong Situation

Economists, bankers, business men, statesmen, are engaged in a world-wide analysis of the economic depression and are striving to find a way out.

Over the week end there was much said in New York, Washington and in Ottawa, Canada.

In New York, before the National Republican Club, Dr. Virgil Jordan said that the present economic dislocation was because men had not learned to master the use of money. Curiously enough, at about the same time Sir Basil Blackett, English economist, in addressing the Canadian Men's Club in Ottawa, said about the same thing. The paradox of poverty and unemployment in a world of plenty he pointed out, was because mankind was not clever enough to manage the money machine it had invented.

At the New York meeting Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president laid the burden at the door of industry which, he said, had not distributed the profits equitably to labor so there could be more money to buy the goods they were engaged in making. L. J. Dickinson (R.), Senator-elect from Iowa, laid it all to speculation and government entry into business.

Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the American committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, speaking in Washington said the depression had shown the economic interdependence of all nations and sees in a resumption of foreign trade, an emergence from the present state.

Burton H. Wiggin, New York banker, in his annual report says that artificial means of producing prosperity have had much to do with depressing business. Easy money and rigid maintenance of price levels, he believes, have prolonged the poor economic situation. The next turn he expects to be upward.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Wide differences of opinion as to the causes of trade depression were expressed by speakers at the luncheon discussion of the National Republican Club here Saturday. They were Dr. Virgil Jordan, an economist and editor; Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and L. J. Dickinson (R.), Senator-elect from Iowa.

Dr. Jordan declared that the principal difficulty at the bottom of the world's present economic dislocation was the fact that mankind had not yet learned to master the use of money. Faulty management of the central banks for stabilization of the value of money, he declared, was at the root of the trouble, and until this was recognized, the world would have to go through similar difficulties again.

Mr. Woll said the fact that industry has not distributed to labor a proportionate share of its increased productivity, in order that labor might increase its standard of living and purchasing power, was the real cause of industrial stagnation.

Mr. Dickinson saw speculation as the greatest contributing factor to the present depression. He singled out deliberate inflation as the next most important cause. A public ready to be hoodwinked and money-mad he saw as the third cause. The sending of American capital abroad to build up competing industries which were taking away foreign trade, he saw also as a contributing cause, and "collectivism," or government entry into such fields as the grain business, he saw as the final cause.

Must Get at the Start

"There is no way out of the situation but to go back to where it started," said Dr. Jordan. "A world-wide deflation of this sort can be overcome only by a compensatory process of inflation which will restore values to the average level of years preceding 1929. The central bank authorities of England and this country, including France, if possible, but without her if necessary, should test the possibility of direct and concerted action to lower the market rate of interest on long-term credit by forcing short-term rates to the lowest level necessary through sale of short-term paper, by lowering rates on time deposits, and by direct purchase of whatever long-term securities are legal for them."

Mr. Woll gave his diagnosis and remedy as follows:

"It was the failure of our business leaders, headed by the great corporations, to increase wages in proportion to profits, dividends and reserves that made it impossible for consumption to keep up with production, while, at the same time, these same huge reserves and dividends and mergers attracted the capital of the nation and the world to speculation in the stocks of these corporations and produced the crash in Wall Street," he declared. "As long as such excessive profits were being made, speculation was inevitable.

"Labor's policy can be stated in a few words," he continued. "Mass consumption must be enabled to keep pace with mass production; the purchasing power of the masses must be advanced in direct and equal proportion to the economies of labor made possible by improvements in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

AMERICAS READY TO JOIN IN HONOR TO WASHINGTON

200th Anniversary of First President of U. S. to Be Universal Affair

WASHINGTON Jan. 12 (By U. P.)—Countries of Latin America will be invited to join in the universal tribute which will be rendered George Washington on his 200th anniversary, Feb. 22, 1932.

The form of this participation has not been announced, but the idea now considered is that each of the American republics, through a statesman or distinguished man of letters, should contribute to a symposium of articles describing the influences exerted by Washington upon the political evolution of the respective countries.

Inasmuch as Washington was a leader in, and first executive of, the Republican form of government in America, which was adopted with various modifications in all independent countries of this hemisphere, it is thought that such a symposium would be of both present interest and of permanent historical value.

Latin-American diplomats will take part in any ceremonies of international character that may be arranged here. The George Washington Bicentennial Commission, authorized by an act of Congress, is now making plans which include foreign participation, but has not wished to make public announcement until definite suggestions can be advanced concerning the program. Offices have been established in London and Paris to attend to the foreign arrangements.

Members of the commission also are hopeful that territories and insular possessions under the American flag will be represented in the bicentenary. Hawaii and Alaska have already organized local committees and Porto Rico and the Phillipine Islands have been invited to do so.

One feature of the territorial observance, it is expected, will be the placing of stones in the Washington Monument, in this capital. Each state, except Idaho, already has such a stone, symbolic of its tribute to the personality and ideals of the so-called "Father of His Country." Stones from Hawaii will be dedicated in 1932.

Interesting national features of the bicentenary, will be the restoration of Washington's birthplace at Wakefield, Va.; the dedication of the 12-mile memorial highway to connect the national capital with Washington's home at Mount Vernon; the designation of the George Washington Memorial Highway of the Potomac, from the capital to Great Falls; and the restoration by the engineering profession of the United States of some of the locks of the ancient Potomac canal, of which Washington was the first stockholder and first president.

A national literary feature of the bicentenary will be the publication of a definite edition of all authentic writings of George Washington.

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The Dance

Kreutzberg-Georgi

Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi presented several new numbers in their second dance recital of this season at Symphony Hall Saturday evening. These gifted young people learned their art in Germany, but they have acquired showmanship in America. They have found that American audiences like to laugh (had we not just passed a cinema palace on our way to the hall, where laughter, shrill, raucous, uncontrolled, was ceaselessly ground from a gramophone record, as an advertisement, and a well-paying one, of the gayety to be found within?), and so they set themselves to being as amusing as possible.

Naturally, the humors of æsthetic dancing are of lighter texture than those of the cinema, but humor there was, in the espièglerie of the "Three Parodies" on Sport, Ballet and National Dance, to most appropriate music of Stravinsky. Of these, "Sport" was the cleverest, the two dancers garbed in black jerseys and tights, performing, sometimes jerking, their evolutions in manner most satirical. We wondered if they hadn't caught a hint from some of Angna Enters' joking ways. The "Ballet" and "National Dance" were good fun, too, mostly because we enjoyed watching them take here a frill and there a flounce, or busby, or other head-dress, from the dressmaker's forms on either side of the stage—the first properties we have seen these artists use—and convert them into costumes. There was further travesty in the "Waltz-Parodie" (music by Schulhoff) with Kreutzberg being graceful in three-fourths time, even in fun. The familiar duet, "Bad Dreams" (music by Wilckens, their erstwhile accompanist), had also its gruesome tomfoolery.

"Playing," another new number, danced together to Mozart's music, was airy, ingratiating, well in keeping with the frolicsome mood of the evening.

Even Kreutzberg's most important new solo, "Three Miniatures in the Spanish Style," music by Ravel, Milhaud, Casella, danced without the break that one might expect these widely dissociated composers to occasion, was gay in its abandon and closed on a playful stroke. Here, Kreutzberg, like a dancing seaman of the Spanish Main, vivid in sailor costume of cerise and orange, wove for us a wild fantasy, Hispanic in outline and color. The last of these Miniatures was repeated.

But there were more serious moments. Kreutzberg's somber compelling "Angel of the Last Judgment," Georgi's "Arabian Dreams," a new "Salome," (music by Scott) another Georgi solo, less appealing if more dramatic than her "Menuetto," (Bizet), also new. The "Romantic Dance," of languishing line and Debussyian flow, is sister-duet to the popular "Persian Dance." Ravel's graceful "Pavane" closed the program.

However, the darker dances far from filled the evening. The sparkle prevailed, with resulting "Bravos" and "Bravas" from the balconies, cheering and stamping of feet from the floor. After many curtain calls, Kreutzberg put his finger to his lip. We expected a speech in accented English. He announced the "Russian Dance," an affair of red boots and high leaps, a black velvet skirt and neo-Russian cavortings, taken from their first program, as encore.

M. L.

Music

Yehudi Menuhin

For the first time in Boston, Yehudi Menuhin played the violin in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. His program: Mozart, Sonata, B flat major (K. 454); Bach, Partita, E major, for violin alone; Viotti, Concerto No. 22 in A minor (cadenzas composed by Sam Franko for Yehudi Menuhin); Monsigny-Franko, Rigaudon; Moszkowski-Sarasate, "Guitarre"; Dvořák-Kreisler, Negro Spiritual melody from the "New World" Symphony; Paganini, "La Campanella."

Yehudi has been a long time coming to Boston. For several years acclaim of the genius of this 13-year-old boy has been ringing through the musical capitals of the world. The columns of this newspaper have resounded with his praises, sung by some of the most distinguished of music critics. In view of their unanimity, it seemed absurd to doubt their judgment. Yet one is always skeptical of these "musical prodigies." Was it possible that sentiment for once had invaded these stern critical hearts?

It required only a few measures of the Mozart to prove that Yehudi deserved all that had been said in his praise. He is no "prodigy." He is a mature virtuoso and musician. Before and after he plays, he is a child, and a modest and attractive child. When his violin is tucked under his chin, and his bow is drawn across the strings, you have to keep your eyes on him if you are not to forget his youth. What a challenge it was to start his recital with a Mozart sonata and Bach unaccompanied; but with the utmost simplicity he made his challenge good. And with almost contemptuous ease he tossed off the showpieces of his last group.

It would be idle at this date to enlarge upon his tone, his intonation, his bowing, his rhythm, his phrasing, his spiccati, his double-stopping, his harmonics. All these mark him a master violinist. But for all the brilliance of his virtuosic fireworks, one remembers most gratefully the pure musicianship revealed in the Mozart and the Bach.

The audience, though large, did not fill the hall. Bostonians need a lot of local reporting before they will risk a new artist. But those who did venture forth were enthusiastically appreciative. At the end of the set program, they surged forward to the edge of the platform for encores. Yehudi played three, and the crowd was clamoring for more when he dashed their hopes by appearing with his overcoat on. And reasonably enough, since he had played for two hours.

L. A. S.

People's Symphony Orchestra

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone conductor, gave the fifth concert in the present series. Anton Witek, violinist, was assisting artist and the program comprised the Weber Overture to "Euryanthe"; Beethoven's Violin Concerto and the Symphony "From the New World" by Dvořák.

An audience which left few desirable seats vacant gave every evidence of enjoyment yesterday afternoon, from the opening measures of the overture to the closing measures of the symphony. Justly did they shower applause upon the performers, whose work, on the whole, is gradually lifting from the slough into which it once had settled. Pungent and biting were the attacks yesterday afternoon, in the opening bars of the overture.

For many in the audience, it was probably a concert hall reunion with Mr. Witek. Certainly the enthusiasm of orchestral players as well as listeners must have been heart-warming to this veteran musician, who apparently has lost little of the verve which characterized his playing when as concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra he first became known to a Boston public. If at times one notes a certain primness in interpretation, one must also remember that Mr. Witek belongs to a school of violin playing which is not representative of modern methods. One must also remember that Beethoven's music is reserved in ideas. Mr. Witek was given an ovation, by audience and orchestra, which, by the way, gave him excellent support during the concerto, even though there were times when the pizzicatti sounded a bit like raindrops playing tag.

In its performance of the symphony, the orchestra was not altogether satisfying. The horn section continues to be the "weak sister" of the orchestra, although at a previous concert this section was notably improved. In an organization of this type, many factors enter into a performance, of which one knows little or naught, therefore one is inclined toward leniency when disconcerting slips occur. On the whole, the symphony had a straightforward reading. The famous Largo stood out with distinctness a bit too startling. Mr. Stone might justly have given the oboe more generous support, since the instrument "cuts through" the strings with deceiving clarity. Both conductor and men were heartily applauded.

G. M. S.

TRUST COMPANY REOPENS

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12 (AP)—Harry C. Robinson of New Bedford has been named treasurer and secretary of the West Springfield Trust Company, which reopened today after having been closed since Dec. 11.

WEST INDIES CRUISE STARTS

Inaugurating the first of a series of four West Indies round-trip cruises from Boston, the Cunard Line steamer Carinthia sailed from East Boston yesterday with 140 passengers. It was said to be the first transatlantic liner ever leaving Boston for a round trip to the West Indies. The cruise is to occupy 16 days including a two-hour stop at New York to pick up additional passengers.

Middle West Showing Trade Improvement

REPORTS on steel operations and on general merchandising in the middle West show a distinct improvement in business conditions in that section of the United States.

Railroads are buying substantial quantities of steel, and have employed 50,000 more men, these reports say.

Sales by automobile manufacturers also are larger, and the automobile builders have increased steel orders somewhat.

Sales of furniture the last few days have been equal to, and in some lines in excess of, sales in the corresponding period last year.

Stronger Freshman Work Is Proposed

Improvement of instruction, longer terms for assistant deans, and the appointment of preceptors to advise students in regular, periodical conferences constitute the greatest needs of future freshmen at Harvard, declares Dean A. C. Hanford in his annual report to the corporation.

"The matter of expense has necessitated the use of young and inexperienced teachers for the quiz sections into which the large courses are divided. As a first step toward strengthening the work of the freshman year, funds should be made available so that young instructors with experience, ability and interest in teaching, similar to that required for tutorial work may be appointed as assistants and instructors.

It is suggested that further study be made in order to determine the practicability of a plan under which there might be selected from among the present board of freshmen advisers instructors in freshman courses, proctors, and others interested in working with younger men, 40 or 50 instructors to be known as preceptors, each of whom would have assigned to him about 20 freshmen.

Extension Study Courses Increased

More than a score of subjects, such as art, language, literature and music, will be taught in courses opening the week of Jan. 12 under the auspices of the Division of University Extension, State Department of Education.

Classes in Italian, French, Spanish, and English comprise the language courses. There will be classes in "Mathematics for mechanics," "Business English" and "Elementary Gregg Shorthand." "Celtic Literature" and "Observation of the Fine Arts" will also be studied.

Nine new courses in music have been added to the university extension list. Prominent among these are "Appreciation of Opera," "The Three Dimensions in Music," and "Ideals of Beauty in Public School Music."

The classes will be held in the Boston Public Library, the State House, College of Music, Boston University, Harvard University, Prince School, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

CHINESE AT TECH COMPILE DIRECTORY

A Chinese Students Directory containing the names, present addresses and activities of all Chinese students who have registered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since its establishment in 1861, has just been published by Chinese students at the institute.

Nearly 400 Chinese who have studied various branches of engineering are listed. Of these 350 have returned to China upon leaving the institute. It is felt by the publishers that this compilation of information about the activities and whereabouts of technically trained will be made use of by the Chinese Government when reconstruction begins in China.

MAINE INCREASES ITS MOTOR REVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me. — The automobile registration office reports that new business during December ran $72,183 ahead of December, 1929. The December, 1930, receipts on account of 1931 registrations and licenses amounted to $779,501 against $707,317 received in December, 1929.

This year's increase in spite of alleged hard times is seen as indicative of the accuracy of Maine's claim that this State has suffered comparatively little from the depression.

FULL TIME FOR 350 WORKERS

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 12 (AP)—The Nashua Mfg. Co. announced today that 350 employees would go on full time immediately. The company's 1700 employees have been working on a three-day-week schedule. The officials said they hoped to extend the full-time schedule to the other employees within a short time. Those benefiting by the new schedule are blanket makers.

Speakers in Variety of Fields Discuss Causes of Depression

(Continued from Page 1)

industrial processes and the organization of industry.

"A higher standard of living of the masses of the people must, of course, be regarded as the chief goal of every program of social progress. A higher standard of living cannot be regarded as merely a means to national prosperity—it is the very essence of prosperity in a democracy. It is true that this country has already progressed to a limited extent in the direction of a higher general wage."

Researches to Show Way

In laboratory notebooks where research workers jot down their discoveries are to be found the formulas for solving the economic problems now disturbing the world, according to Dr. H. H. Sheldon, professor of physics at New York University, speaking at a symposium of the American Institute of the City of New York, here, Saturday.

Holding that this applied particularly to the United States, Dr. Sheldon cited historical precedent to prove his contention that every American economic crisis since 1837 has been overcome by the utilization of the discoveries of research workers in some branch of natural science.

"Civilization cannot go into reverse and retreat from the machine age," Dr. Sheldon declared. "It would be utterly uneconomical for example, to scrap a steamshovel and put 10,000 men to work with teaspoons to accomplish its work. This might temporarily check unemployment, but if the plan were adhered to, it would permanently stop all engineering work and we would shortly find our civilization stagnating in a depression that would surpass anything in recorded history.

"The alternative is to set the unemployed to work producing new products that have been made available through research work in the laboratories of the scientists. History furnishes abundant proof that this is the correct solution of our present problem."

Dr. Max Winkler, vice-president of Bertron, Griscom & Co., bankers, speaking at a luncheon of the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy, discussed changes in banking practice and supervision to protect depositors.

More rigid examinations, he said, would render subsequent investigations unnecessary. The banking department should be selected, he said, "solely because of demonstrated ability in the field of banking and finance," and not through political considerations.

Stricter regulations should be established in regard to the granting of charters for new banking institutions, he thought, and each bank operating under a state charter should be obliged to pay to the state within which it operates, annually out of earnings, prior to disbursement of dividends, a certain percentage, constituting the depositors' guarantee fund.

Such fund, he said, would be made available to depositors immediately upon suspension of payments on the part of a state bank, and in case it proved insufficient to pay all depositors in full, the state should cause the percentage to be increased or would make up such deficiency out of its ordinary revenue.

Depression Is Found to Show the Economic Kinship of the World

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The balance sheet between two vast continents, America and Europe, to show where their trade had been mutually helpful and where prejudicial, is being considered and is already nearly drawn, Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the American committee of the International Chamber of Commerce revealed in a statement here yesterday.

The report will be authoritative and unique, Mr. Strawn stated. It is designed to lift trade between the great geographical areas of Europe and the New World to a new plane, and to banish much of the ignorance and prejudice now present regarding this existing competition.

The existing depression, Mr. Strawn said, has served "to emphasize more than ever before the economic interdependence of all nations." It is incumbent upon business leaders in all countries, Mr. Strawn said, to get together now in a united effort to work out a solution of the present difficulties, without recourse to government action.

Mr. Strawn's statement was made in connection with publication of the agenda of the World Business Conference, to be held here next May, with representatives from 46 nations. Georges Theunis, former Belgian Premier, will head the first plenary meeting dealing with problems of the present world depression.

America will probably take the first step to bring European business recovery, Mr. Strawn said, in resumption of "normal buying." Whatever the way out of the present depression, he said, it will come by cooperative business effort and not governmental action. "There will be eventual recovery," he said.

"The American members of the international chamber," he said, "fully realize the world-wide extent of the present depression and its effect on our national and financial structure. The decline in buying power has once more focused attention upon the shift which has taken place in the character of our exports over the past decade and the stabilizing influences of large foreign markets upon our basic industries. More than ever is apparent the dependence of Europe and of the other countries of the world upon the prosperity of the United States.

"The conviction is held in many quarters abroad that the first step toward business recovery in Europe is the resumption of normal buying in the United States. Until our people, by the renewal of purchases abroad of both raw materials and finished products, can reduce surplus stocks and bring about a stable price level in the more important countries, European business leaders see no probability of substantial improvement in the world economic situation."

Elaborate plans have been laid for the coming conference in May at which business men of the world can get together for mutual discussion of their difficulties without the intervention of governments, it was explained. It will get down to the heart of the present depression, Mr. Strawn said, "with a view to establishing to what extent remedies can be sought and the first steps of recovery hastened by coordinating sectional endeavor."

Dr. Little Asserts Chemistry in Van

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The greatest achievements of the chemical industries lie ahead of them and will be closely linked with the advance of prosperity, Dr. Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., declared at a meeting of chemical societies held at Columbia University on Jan. 9.

The Perkin Medal, which is awarded each year for the most distinguished services to applied chemistry, was presented to Dr. Little for his pioneering work in the application of chemistry to industry. The organizations which took part in the meeting were the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Chemical Society, of which Dr. Little was formerly president; the Société de Chimie Industrielle and the American Electrical-Chemical Society.

Prof. Marston T. Bogert of Columbia University made the presentation, and Prof. Frederick G. Keyes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology described Dr. Little's achievements. Dr. Little invented processes for the manufacture of chrome tanned leather, chlorate of potash, cellulose acetate, smoke filters, newsprint and others dealing with the recovery of naval stores from lumbering wastes and vapor-phase cracking of petroleum.

United States Said to Hold Peace Key

Another world war, or permanent peace, will depend, largely, on whether the United States joins, or remains aloof from, the League of Nations, was the belief expressed by Sir Herbert Ames, a native of Canada and former member of the League Secretariat, yesterday afternoon, in Old South Forum, Boston. His subject was, "Will the New Machinery Prevent War?"

He called the "new machinery" the League of Nations and the Kellogg and other international pacts. "The forces favoring collective action are by no means so firmly entrenched that ultimate victory can be predicted," he said; "the side that shall be favored by the United States, with her mighty wealth, influence and power, will win. If, for lack of her help, reaction triumphs and the first hopeful effort for international action in the maintenance of peace shall fail, future historians will not hold America blameless."

Sir Herbert stressed the clause of the League placing member nations under obligation to enter into no international pacts without making them known to the League.

TRANSPORT PILOTS ADOPT SAFER RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Operators of the Eastern Air Transport and New York, Philadelphia and Washington air lines, whose schedules call for more than 30 planes daily between New York and the capital, yesterday notified the Department of Commerce that they had adopted safety rules more rigid than those demanded by the Government.

Where federal rules require passing planes to give way 300 feet, officials said they had ordered pilots to open a greater margin of safety, to avoid collision.

OLD MONROE HOME TO GO AT AUCTION

WINCHESTER, Va., Jan. 9 (AP)—"Oak Hill," historic home of President James Monroe in Loudoun County, is to be sold at public auction under provisions of a deed of trust of $100,000.

"Oak Hill," owned by Frank C. Littleton, is located in the famous hunting section of the State. The estate contains 1725 acres. The mansion contains a number of rare antiques and paintings.

LIMA UNEMPLOYED HELPED

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Government today suspended for six months the law which permits tenants to be ousted when they are delinquent three months' rent. The measure, taken to relieve the condition of the unemployed, applies only to those whose rents are under $10 a month.

WHEAT OF INDIA ADDS SHARE TO WORLD SURPLUS

Millions of Tiny Farms Yield Crop of 10,353,000 Tons in Year's Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—From millions of tiny farms spread across this country India garnered a record wheat crop of 10,353,000 tons during 1930, or about 345,000,000 bushels, acquiring a place among those nations exporting wheat to an extent that influences world markets. The 1930 Indian harvest represents about 8% per cent of the total wheat production of the world this year.

India requires nearly 9,000,000 tons of wheat to supply its own needs and in none of the years between 1924 and 1929 were the crops substantially more than was necessary for internal consumption. This year, with an exportable surplus of approximately 1,500,000 tons the crop comes into conflict with a glutted world market, with the consequence that prices prevailing are unprofitable to the farmer.

The low prices have greatly upset the economic equilibrium of the country and proposals have been discussed here that imports of foreign wheat should be prohibited or subjected to heavy duties. This proposal would hit particularly the export trade of Australia, whose wheat is peculiarly suitable for blending purposes in order to produce a type of flour largely used in India.

Opponents of a tariff on imported wheats maintain that such an embargo would have little or no effect on wheat prices, as the amount imported is small in view of India's power to meet its own primary needs, and might seriously embarrass the Indian flour milling industry by reducing its ability to supply that type of flour which the country needs. Actually, Australian wheat is slightly cheaper than Indian wheat in Calcutta today, although India's flour millers are willing to pay a premium for it in order to obtain the necessary blending grades.

The immediate hope for the Indian position is that wheat which is surplus to the country's needs may be exported before the next crop comes on the market next April and May, so that prices at harvest time may not be depressed by the existence of large stocks of old wheat. The Government of India has taken steps to facilitate the exporting of this surplus wheat by coöperating with Indian railways in its removal to the port of Karachi at lessened freight rates.

SMITH PRESIDENT ON TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 9—Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, started today on a trip which will include visits to several southern colleges and addresses to various Smith College clubs. Jan. 10 he will deliver the Founders' Day address at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C. Jan. 11 he is to be at Duke University, Durham, N. C., the following day at a dinner of the Baltimore Smith College Club and on the 13th at the Philadelphia Smith College Club.

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Downtown, 47 Temple Place, also at Coolidge Corner and Wellesley Square. Modern Misses' shoes reduced to $4.85 up; Junior Misses' $3.85 up; Children's from $2.85 up. Hosiery for children also reduced.
$2.85 $3.85 $4.85 up
For Men and Boys
For boys at 15 West Street, Coolidge Corner, and Wellesley Square boys' shoes marked to $4.85. For men, at 15 West Street the prices range from $6.85, $8.85, $9.85 up. 20% reduction on all men's hose.
$4.85 $6.85 $8.85 up
At the Uptown Shop
At 414 Boylston Street, some of our finest shoes are included in this sale. Shoes suitable for wear now and in the Spring. Prices range $7.85, $9.85, $11.85, $14.85. Plenty of convenient parking space, but come early!
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LATIN-AMERICAN REVOLTS LAID TO SOCIAL CHANGES

Speakers at Boston Foreign Policy Meeting Discuss Upheaval Causes

Social change accelerated by economic stress, rather than political reform, is behind the numerous Latin-American revolutions of last year, speakers at the luncheon meeting Saturday of the Boston Foreign Policy Association declared.

Development in recent years of a middle class in many Latin-American countries was given as the basic element in this social uprising by Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, secretary of the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America and instructor in international relations at Columbia University.

This new middle class, he said, is extremely dissatisfied with the old exploitation system and is likely to lead revolutions when dictatorships allow no other means of expressing public opinion.

"Behind the present situation is a long line of historical situations which are fundamentally the cause for these disturbances," Dr. Inman said. "In Spanish colonial days there were established great landed estates, peonage and the Inquisition, which stunted the growth of Latin America for centuries.

Two Classes of Society

"Up until the most recent times there were only two classes of society: the rich, exploiting and governing, and the poor who had nothing to lose by seizing a gun and following any revolutionary leaders." Communism, he continued, finds ready acceptance in situations such as exist today in Latin-American nations.

It would be a great mistake for people in the United States to consider these revolutionary disturbances in Latin America as simply a manifestation of the desire to revolt, Dr. Inman said. "Historical conditions explain what some people deem to be Latin America's love for revolution.

"The establishment several centuries ago of great estates, with the peons compelled to work under great abuses; the Inquisition, which for 300 years kept out of Latin America any liberal movement; the copying from the United States of a liberal constitution, which was entirely unrelated to the political and educational experience of these southern peoples, are compelling the Latin Americans today to wrestle with problems which the United States faced long ago."

The immediate cause for the upheavals is a combination of political and economic reasons, he said. As long as the dictators could borrow money to carry out an active program of public works and sustain himself by contracts and various awards to friends and the army which support him, he was safe. But when the economic crisis hit South America, then not only the political malcontents but the growing democratic element, opposed to dictatorships, had the opportunity to express itself, he explained.

Restudy of Relations

The necessity of an entire restudy and reshaping of the United States' diplomatic and economic relations with Latin-American countries was brought out by the recent revolutions, Dr. Inman concluded.

Drew Pearson, diplomatic correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, discussing the downfall of the Leguia régime in Peru, said that "American bankers, with the sanction if not the approval of the State Department, were largely responsible for running a neighboring nation head over heels into debt, for maintaining a high-handed dictator in office for 11 years against the will of the people, and indirectly for bringing about revolution.

"The same situation obtains, in varying degree, in all but one of the other countries which have experienced recent revolution," Mr. Pearson said. "Argentina was the only government which did not owe its prolongation to American loans."

The important questions for the United States today, Mr. Pearson asserted, is whether the new régimes will actually pay their predecessors' obligations, estimated by the Department of Commerce at approximately $5,500,000,000, and whether the State Department acted wisely in passing favorably on those loans.

A plea for tolerance and sympathetic understanding of the problems of Latin America was made by Charles E. Spencer Jr., vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, third speaker on the program. Most of the South American republics, he said, show a "lack of maturity in their economic development"; they are in the same condition that the United States was in 50 to 75 years ago, and, like the United States at that time, it is absolutely essential to them to borrow, and to borrow heavily.

These young and growing countries, he said, need help and coöperation from American capital at this time to weather the difficulties of the depression period. He expressed absolute confidence that both the depression and the recent disturbances were but a passing phase in the Republic's development and that Latin America would soon share in the world revival of prosperity and stability.

Broadcasting Declared on Way to Monopoly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla., Jan. 12—The nation's thinking processes are being shackled by the falling of the entire broadcasting industry into the hands of monopoly interests," said Gross W. Alexander, executive manager of the Pacific Western Broadcasting Federation, Ltd., in his address on Saturday before the Institute of Statesmanship at Rollins College.

"Radio is the greatest implement of democracy that has been given to mankind," declared Mr. Alexander, "but it cannot be denied that a monopoly is now insistently claimed by a group whose power and influence are so subtle and effective as to portend the greatest danger to the fundamentals of our Government.

"The only practicable alternative," added Mr. Alexander, "is the establishment of independent non-commercial broadcasting stations with grants of good assignments in the spectrum and maximum power, and in disinterested, responsible control. There must be stations where these elements of cultural values which are of greatest importance can be handled."

Rail, motor and air transportation each claimed an important place in the economic world at the final session of the institute.

Declaring that consolidation cannot continue on one side only, Dr. William Z. Ripley of Harvard discussed present difficulties in transportation with W. E. Stanley, vice-president of the Seaboard Air Line; A. Y. Milam of the Blue Bus Lines, and Frederick V. Blair of the National Aeronautical Association, presenting the aspects of the situation from the vantage points of their own fields.

Milam and Stanley, while disagreeing on ways and amounts for the respective taxation of bus and rail carriers, concurred on the importance of the railroad system in this country, especially as a long-haul carrier. Mr. Milam suggested as a remedy that railroads own or combine with bus, truck, air, and water lines.

Mr. Stanley declared that railroads, representing one-fourteenth of the national wealth and furnishing employment to millions, asked for no preferential treatment, but merely that special privileges, or indirect subsidies, should not be granted to their competitors.

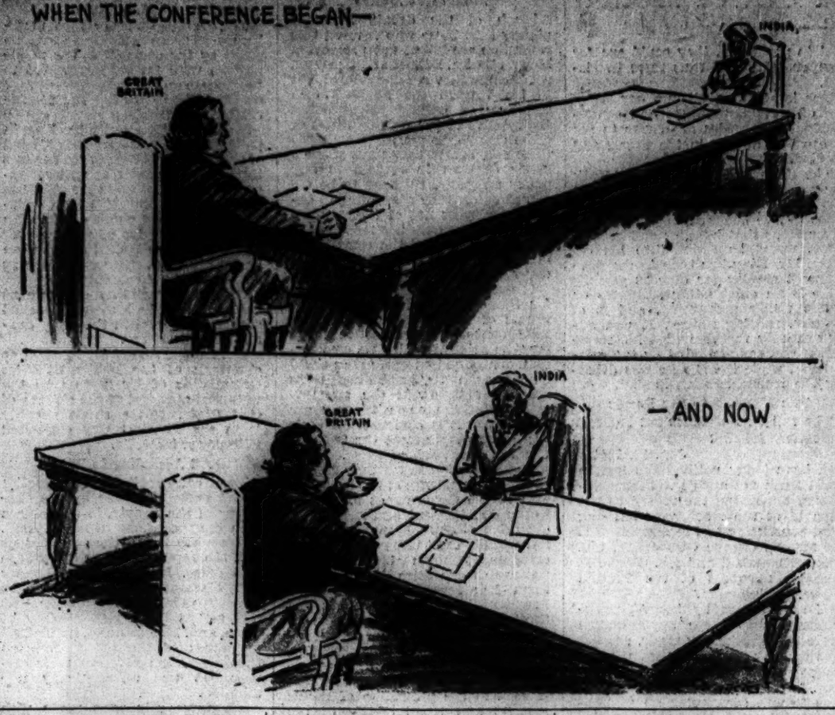
As a final word on the consolidation problem, Dr. Ripley called attention again to the need to insure labor the right to collective bargaining in a merger-tending world.

NEARLY 600 CITIZENS ON WORLD COURT PLEA

Nearly 600 citizens of Massachusetts are included in the total of more than 7500 persons throughout the United States who have signed a petition urging prompt and favorable action by the Senate on the World Court protocols, according to an announcement made today by the Massachusetts Citizens' Committee on the World Court.

The petition originated with the National World Court Committee, with headquarters in New York. Expressing the belief that the United States should join the World Court "without further delay," it asks the Senate to ratify the protocols "either during the present session of Congress, or, if necessary, at a special session of the Senate alone."

The Indian Situation



STATE-UTILITY UNION ADVISED ON ST. LAWRENCE

Distribution of Power by Private Agencies Held to Be Advisable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Coöperation between the public utilities and the state government in the development and distribution of power produced from the St. Lawrence River, in order that consumers may derive the greatest benefits from this source of hydro-electric energy, is recommended in two reports made public today by the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission appointed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on Aug. 13, 1930.

One of the reports is by the commission's marketing board, and the other by its engineering board. Both are based upon the recommendations of the engineering board for the State of New York, coöperating with Canadian authorities, to build a $171,547,000 power project across the St. Lawrence River at Massena Point, the initial unit of which would have a capacity of 600,000 horsepower. The marketing of the American share of this power — 200,000 horsepower — is the subject of the reports just made public.

Both reports hold that the most desirable method of using the current produced would be through public operation of the power plant and distribution by existing private agencies. Under this plan, the engineers estimate, part of the current might even be transported to New York City and would form a reserve upon which the city might draw.

The saving to the consumers of electric current by this method would be between $5,000,000 and $12,000,000 a year, it is estimated. Industries which have been leaving the State because of cheaper power elsewhere would be attracted by this new source of inexpensive energy and the most economic use of a great natural source of power would be effected, the reports advise.

Acceptance of the committee's recommendations by the Legislature would mark the end of a long contest between Governor Roosevelt and his predecessor, Alfred E. Smith, on the one hand, and the power interests of the State, who until recently have resisted the entry of governmental agencies into what they considered their field.

The report of the marketing board also shed considerable technical illumination upon the broader policies of public ownership and operation of utilities, which have loomed up as an increasingly important national problem, partly because of the insistence in political circles that "giant power" will be a leading issue of the 1932 presidential campaign.

Upon this score the report indicates that publicly owned power plants would have great difficulty in competing with privately owned plants, because of the expense of developing facilities for transmission and distribution, unless the governmental agencies were to make favorable contracts with present distributors or absorb the system of distribution.

More Orderly News Presentation Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12—An orderly and comprehensive presentation of news is far more to be commended in journalism than the dramatic, disorderly, and episodic reporting that does not narrate events in their due relationships, or interpret them in ways that subsequent events will verify, was the opinion of Walter Lippman, editor of the New York World, lecturing at Yale University, today.

Tabloid and yellow journalism cannot be endoring, Mr. Lippman said, since its actuating idea is to attract the most vivid attention of the large masses.

This type of journalism, Mr. Lippman explained, selects aspects that most immediately attract attention, and in place of seeing life steadily and as a whole, it sees it "dramatically, episodically and from the angle of human interest."

Readers finally discover, he said, that they are receiving only a species of romantic fiction and not news. And so one or two things happen: the popular and commercial papers fail, or their owners, awakening to the necessity of making their sheets less sensational, begin disseminating news that is reliable and comprehensive.

LABOR MUST HAVE FREER MOBILITY, GENEVA HOLDS

Stabilization of Tariffs Declared as Means to Reduce Unemployment

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Jan. 12—Suggestions by the International Labor Office regarding economic and labor problems which may be studied by the Commission for European Union meeting here on Jan. 16 were published today.

Although the Labor Office indicates a number of questions, such as special European unemployment and the problem of balance between agrarian Europe in the East and industrial Europe in the West it, nevertheless, issues warning that the proposed Pan-Europa should not supersede the universal labor organization set up under the treaties of peace.

The Labor Office is prepared to coöperate fully with the commission for European Union but it insists upon the necessity of retaining the essential features of the world labor organization already established at Geneva, which concentrate upon practical coöperation between employers and employes in all countries. The Labor Office will, however, draft special, exclusively European, conventions whenever such are preferable to general agreements.

For the purposes of this work the Labor Office suggests some specific needs. Means for organizing the coal mining industry along lines intensively studied during the past two years by the International Labor Office are emphasized. Europe might likewise consider ways of rendering easier the movements of labor from one country to another. Freedom of circulation for laboring men upon European territory is vital to economic recovery, says the report.

Regarding unemployment the memorandum points out that if the European union could stabilize and eventually reduce tariffs, many causes of unemployment would be removed. The International Labor Office is already undertaking the specific study of this phase of the problem. Similarly, Pan-Europa should attempt to forge a link between the industrial and agricultural divisions of Europe. The International Labor Office places itself completely at the disposition of the European union committee during the forthcoming deliberations.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Erica L. Hames, Los Angeles, Calif.
Bert L. Hames, Los Angeles, Calif.
Doris Minah, Nashua, N. H.
Kemis Minah, Nashua, N. H.
Henry Houghton, Waltham, Mass.
Ralph Allen Phoenix, New York City.
Mrs. Josephine Noll Phoenix, New York City.
Mrs. Helen J. Benson, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Jessie P. Gibson, Jamestown, N. Y.

Miami Thrills to Extra Day of Aviation Feats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 12—The Miami All-American Air Races proved to be such a success that the events were extended through Sunday. Many fliers who wished to participate in the meet did not arrive until Saturday, having been delayed on the way by bad weather on the third day, which was to have been the last day of the races.

It was officially announced that this was the largest air meet ever staged anywhere in the world, the number of entries exceeding those in the National Air Races at Chicago last fall. Carl F. Egge, official referee, who also refereed the Chicago meet was the authority for the figures. There were 146 entries at Miami Saturday and about 30 more were scheduled to appear on Sunday. This does not include the large number of navy, army and marine planes which took part in the contests.

The United States marine fliers were awarded the Sir Charles Orr Trophy for their exhibition of formation maneuvers. The cup was donated by the Governor of the Bahamas who was among the many visitors.

The Cincinnati Trophy was won by Arthur Davis, Lansing, Mich., in a 30-mile race at 149.36 miles per hour. Frank M. Snyder of Kissimmee, Fla., won the Ft. Lauderdale Trophy. Freddy Lund and Lowell R. Bayles thrilled the crowd with remarkable stunt flying during the 15-mile race for planes of 350 cubic inch displacement, which was won by Barton Stevenson, Kansas City, Mo., in 7m. 41¾s.

Art Caperton, Chicago, won the feature event for amphibians which required the contestants to fly to Biscayne Bay, catch a fish and return it to the judges stand still wriggling. He caught a 14-pound grouper.

Events for women pilots were a feature Sunday. Among those participating were Blanch Noyes, Marty Bowman, Antoinette Strassman, Betty Lund and Margaret Thomas, 18-year-old stunt flier.

A novelty never before attempted anywhere was a contest between dirigibles, the "doodle bug" plane and the autogiro, all of which performed in the air at the same time.

New Credit in Large Volume Needed by Industrial 'Machine'

English Financial Authority Addresses Canadians on 'Gold and World Trade Depression'—Outlines Field for Empire Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 12—Establishment of new credit in large volume as a preventative of future periods of trade depression was advocated by Sir Basil Blackett, English financial expert, before the Men's Canadian Club in the Chateau Laurier, Saturday.

Speaking on "Gold and World Trade Depression," he referred to the present conditions as "the extraordinary paradox of poverty and unemployment in a world of plenty," and the accumulation of surplus stocks of the things which human beings most need and yet were unable to purchase. Such a state would not occur if mankind was clever enough to manage the machine it had invented, to keep the level of prices reasonably stable, he declared.

Shortage of monetary gold or fear of a shortage was only partially to blame for world depression. Overproduction of such commodities as wheat and sugar and underconsumption of such things as iron and steel due to lack of buying power, unemployment and reduction in wages were the chief causes.

Supply and Demand

"Now if this is a correct analysis," continued Sir Basil, "the trouble would seem to lie not in any monetary cause such as scarcity of gold, but in failure to control production in relation to demands.

"Undoubtedly, the world is badly in need of better methods of controlling production than are at present in operation. Ideally mankind would seem to need a body of trusted experts charged with the duty of thinking out for them in advance what commodities people ought to be producing and in what quantities."

Touching for a moment on economic nationalism he expressed the view that within the British Empire, without any derogation of the fundamental of local sovereignty, there are unique opportunities for coördinated effort in dealing with some of the problems of production.

Sir Basil said that while overproduction of wheat and sugar cannot be put down primarily to monetary causes it is certainly arguable that stronger action by the Federal Reserve System of the United States at various dates, and particularly at the beginning of 1929, would have mitigated the extent of the fall in general prices which has occurred subsequently.

Lessened Production

He also asserted that the vast accumulation of gold in the United States and France has made it more difficult for other countries to ease the credit situation at a time of slackening trade.

While he doubted if the banks could do very much more at present than they are doing, he thought that on the return of normal conditions the aim must be to maintain the general level of prices reasonably stable so that the purchasing power of money from year to year may cease to fluctuate, or fluctuate only within narrow limits.

Such an ideal was attainable and worth striving for, Sir Basil said. The study of gold movements was one method. He thought, for instance, that the historic reason for gold reserves to cover notes in circulation, would prove a fallacy and that the amount of gold any country really requires to keep in reserve has no relation or only a very indirect one to the amount of notes outstanding in the hands of the public or to any other consideration connected with the internal circulation of money.

"The purchasing power of the internal currency," he said, "whether notes or banking money, depends on the question whether it is sufficient for or more than or less than is required for carrying through the volume of exchange of goods and services which are taking place for the time being."

The speaker admitted that this was a novel doctrine, likely to be controverted by "those who cling to what I am afraid I regard as antiquated currency theories," and yet when accepted and acted upon he believed that "the first and most important advance will have been registered toward a solution of the problem of how to maintain stability of prices and to save the next generation from a recurrence of disastrous and unnecessary trade depressions such as we are all suffering from today."

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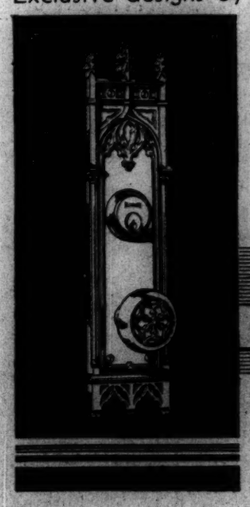

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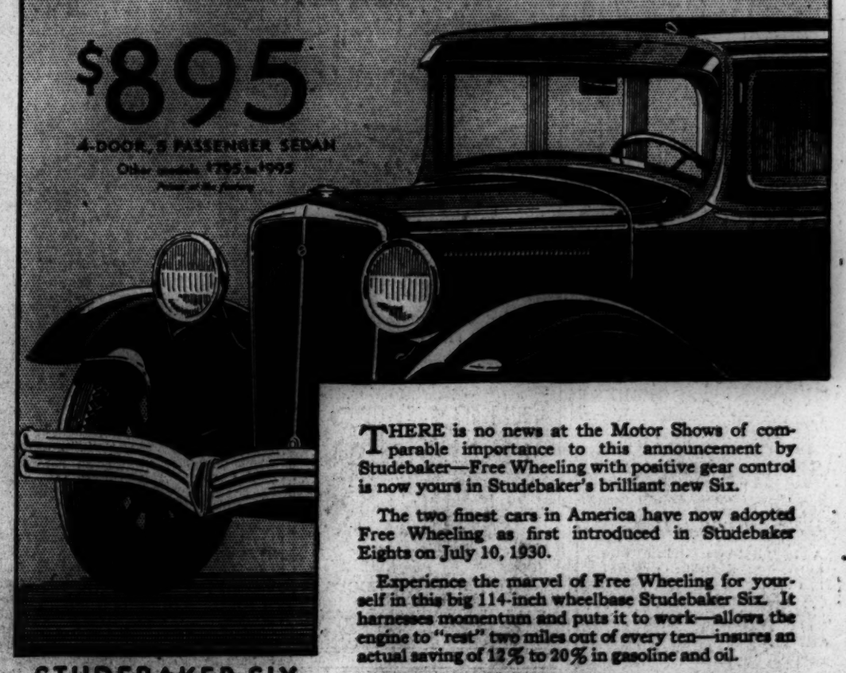

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The Studebaker Corporation of America
South Bend, Indiana

LONELY LAND OF RED FEZZES ON BUS ROUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

men stationed at the posts along the line. By evening nearly half of our passengers are armed men with rifles and heavy cartridge cases. The rest are rough men with dark, thick, baggy trousers and wide belts; some wear small sheepskin caps and others red fezzes or tiny white skull caps on the backs of their heads. There is one stalwart woman in our group carrying a baby and everyone is kind to her. The only brimmed hat in the bus is mine.

More Turkish Than Turkey

Europe is now behind us and as we pull up at our night's stopping place we pile out into the Orient, into a town more Turkish than Turkey; it has remained stagnant under inactive sultans and is now beyond the confines of a reforming Kemal.

Here Muhammadans sit crosslegged on shop floors, grateful that in the vicissitudes of stormy Balkan years they at least have escaped the furious civilizing zeal of their modern regenerator.

There is one large new building, Hotel Adriatic, and there I put up for the night. It is very clean and I have a room to myself with a cozy fire, all for 60 cents. I hear radio music in the cafe and as I eat supper in the big dining room, Charlie Chaplin entertains me on the screen.

The town is called Mitrovitsa of Kossovo. Here the Serbs are trying to undo five centuries of history. Not far from here is the famous battlefield of Kossovo. It was up the valley through which we motored that afternoon that the Serbian hosts rode in to meet the Turkish armies in the combat which decided the fate of this part of Europe.

The Moslems became masters; the Serbs fled to the forests of Shumadia and more than half a millennium this land was Turkish. The mosques which the conquerors built when Christopher Columbus was crossing the Atlantic still stand here and from the minarets hodjas daily call the faithful to worship Allah.

Serbs Resume Possession

But the Serbs have now come back. They have resumed possession. They have reopened ancient lead mines near by. They have brought in soldiers, officers, policemen, officials, teachers and some merchants and are trying to straighten out age-old tangles.

However, the first 10 years of the attempt have left little impression. Mitrovitsa remains Oriental. An atmosphere of lethargy weighs upon it. The narrow and crooked streets winding into one another in a labyrinthic maze, are covered with a jumble of cobble stones, over which rickety carriages pulled by scrawny horses rattle.

Veiled women, stooped shouldered and shod in clumsy slippers, shuffle furtively along uneven sidewalks. Great numbers of hamals or freight men, bearing ungainly saddles on their backs, stand at every corner begging to carry something, that they may earn a loaf of bread, while hungry, ragged, agile boys vie with them, offering their services still cheaper.

Dilapidated houses, broken walls, high latticed windows darkening women's rooms, and universal shabbiness make this resemble every predominatingly Moslem town in former European Turkey. And all stands out only the plainer in the glare of the new electric lights.

Low Brush Covers Land

The next day we leave for Petch, fifty miles away. In another bus, most of the passengers are soldiers and gendarmes. Along the whole route there is not a single town and not one real village. The road, which is not bad, leads through a waste land covered with low brush.

This is Metohia, a province of high hills long famed for its daring brigands and its lack of water. But here and there beside our road are straggling lines of tiny settlers' houses. The children of the men who fled 500 years ago are drifting back. Land is free and the Government provides a little money, seed and a shack. This is one of the dreariest 50 miles in the Balkans, brightened only by the bravery of the lonely pioneers trying to reconquer the brush land.

At noon we ride into Petch whose score of minarets announced to us from afar that it is a Moslem town. It was here that Serbian Christianity, in the form of the old Orthodox Patriarchate, made its last stand, succumbing years after Kossovo. It lies at the foot of huge Montenegrin cliffs against which Islam hurled itself in vain.

It marks the border between the fez and the sheepskin cap, the minaret and the steeple. It is a place of stirring history, striking horizons and wretched actualities. It is full of white skullcaps. In other words, it is largely an Albanian town in an Albanian province. It is a larger sister to Mitrovitsa.

Brigandage Abolished

Here Jugoslavia, or rather Serbia, has accepted a great civilizing mission. It has incorporated a large former Turkish land containing more than 500,000 Turks and Albanians. It has built them a few roads, opened some Serbian schools, abolished brigandage, installed a few electric plants, brought in settlers and filled the country with policemen who make you show your passport when you pass along the road.

The Government provides better courts and a better administration than the Sultans ever did. It replaces the apathy of the Asiatic conquerors with the youth, hope and ardor of liberators. But too many of its missionaries are rough men with heavy cartridge belts and drawn bayonets.

This cultural crusade looks too much like a conquest. This redeemed land seems too much like an occupied colony. There is too much coersive Serbianization and too many swords playing about this Gordian Balkan knot. How much is this troubled land gaining by exchanging the scimitar of an enslaving Turkish minority for the bayonet of a liberating Serbian minority?

President Firm in His Stand on Retention of Power Board

(Continued from Page 1)

were attempting, they asserted that, should he refuse to return the notifications of confirmation as requested of him, he was "going on record" as favoring the "trust."

The President lost no time in vigorously turning this flank maneuver. In two messages the day following the Senate's action, one to the chamber rejecting its request for the notifications, and the second to the press, the President denounced this attempt and arraigned the Senate and its action.

The Message to Senate

The message to the Senate read as follows:

"To the Senate of the United States:

"I am in receipt of the resolution of the Senate dated Jan. 5, 1931, 'that the President of the United States be respectfully requested to return to the Senate the resolution advising and consenting to the appointment of George Otis Smith to be a member of the Federal Power Commission, which was agreed to on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1930.'

"I have similar resolutions in respect to the appointment of Mr. Claude L. Draper and Col. Marcel Garsaud.

"On Dec. 20, 1930, I received the usually attested resolution of the Senate, signed by the Secretary of the Senate, as follows:

"'Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the following-named person to the office named agreeably to his nomination:

"'Federal Power Commission—George Otis Smith, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission.'

"I received similar resolutions in respect to Colonel Garsaud and Mr. Draper.

"I am advised that these appointments were constitutionally made, with the consent of the Senate, formally communicated to me, and that the return of the documents by me and reconsideration by the Senate would be ineffective to disturb the appointees in their offices.

"I cannot admit the power in the Senate to encroach upon the Executive functions by removal of a duly appointed executive officer under the guise of reconsideration of his nomination.

"I regret that I must refuse to accede to the requests.

"HERBERT HOOVER.

"The White House, Jan. 10, 1931."

As for the controversy involving the "power issue," the President emphatically denied in his press statement that there was any connection between the two.

"I cannot allow a false issue to be placed before the country," the President asserted. "There is no issue for or against power companies."

In his press statement, the President also indorsed the fitness of the three disputed commissioners and the sincerity of their work.

Both statements met with immediate retaliatory action in the Senate on the part of the opposition. Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, announced that he would move to reject the budgetary appropriation for the commission when it came before the Senate in the independent offices supply bill, and Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, author of the reconsideration motion, called for a formal replacement of the names of the three commissioners on the executive business calendar of the Senate.

Republican leaders opposed this motion, but Mr. Walsh succeeded in getting it approved by a 36-to-24 vote.

As a result of this order the names of the three men are again on the chamber's list of other presidential nominations awaiting confirmation.

Later information that F. E. Bonner, former secretary of the Power Commission and whose differences with Charles A. Russell, former solicitor, and William V. King, former chief accountant, over the policy of the old commission led to the preemptory dismissal of all three men, and the resulting motion to oust the three commissioners, had been given a place in the reclamation service by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, brought another burst from the insurgents.

For a long time the insurgents have been severely criticizing Mr. Bonner's views and policies on the power question. When the new commissioners were under interrogation the insurgents demanded of them assurances that the commission dismiss Mr. Bonner.

Seeks to Tie Up Salary

The information that he had been given a job by Mr. Wilbur in the reclamation service of the Interior Department was seized upon by them as provocative and Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, announced that he would offer an amendment to the Interior Department Supply Bill denying Mr. Bonner any salary.

With two major supply bills thus threatened, the situation on this legislation, if a special session is to be avoided, was further embarrassed. With only seven weeks of the session still remaining, not one of the 11 major appropriation bills as yet has been enacted.

The House passed four, but the Senate has acted on only one, and that has been stalemated for several weeks in conference. Usually at this time of the short session at least half of the supply measures have been acted upon.

What course will be taken to unravel the legal phases of the controversy, as to whether the three commissioners are or are not entitled to retain their posts, is still undecided. It is generally agreed that the matter will have to go to the courts, not only to determine the status of the commissioners, but the action of the Senate in moving as it did.

How the matter will get to the courts is still a matter of dispute. Mr. Walsh was uncertain. It has been suggested that in the event the commissioners are denied their pay, either by action of the Senate in denying funds for this purpose or the refusal of the Comptroller-General to pay them, they could sue for compensation and thus force the issue.

The legal and parliamentary issues are of great importance and constitutional authorities are eager to see the matter argued in the courts and decided.

The declaration in the President's press statement that Mr. Russell and Mr. King had applied for reëmployment by the commission gave rise to intimations that both, or at least Mr. King, would be restored to his old place. Mr. King has been in the government employ for over 20 years.

He is an outstanding authority on public utility accounting, and is of a quiet, retiring nature. It was authoritatively reported that his restoration was contemplated by the commission, while the Senate was debating the reconsideration motion.

The Message to the People

The full text of President Hoover's statement follows:

Jan. 10, 1931

I have today notified the Senate that I will not accede to their resolution requesting the return to the Senate of the resolutions advising and consenting to the appointment of Messrs. George Otis Smith, Col. Marcel Garsaud and Mr. Claude L. Draper, members of the Federal Power Commission.

I am advised by the Attorney-General that these appointments were constitutionally made, are not subject to recall and that the request cannot be complied with by me. In any event the objective of the Senate constitutes an attempt to dictate to an administrative agency upon the appointment of subordinates and an attempted invasion of the authority of the Executive. These as President I am bound to resist.

I cannot, however, allow a false issue to be placed before the country. There is no issue for or against power companies.

It will be recalled that on my recommendation the Federal Power Commission was reorganized from the old basis of three Cabinet members giving a small part of their time, to a full commission of five members, in order that adequate protection could be given to the public interest in the water resources of the country, and that I further recommended that the commission should be given authority to regulate all interstate power rates. The law establishing the new commission became effective last June, although legislation giving it authority to regulate rates has not yet been enacted.

The resolutions of the Senate may have the attractive political merit of giving rise to a legend that those who voted for it are "enemies of the power interests" and, inferentially, those who voted against it are "friends of power interests," and it may contain a hope of symbolizing me as the defender of power interests if I refuse to sacrifice three outstanding public servants, or to allow the Senate to dictate to an administrative board the appointment of its subordinates, and if I refuse to allow fundamental encroachment by the Senate upon the constitutional independence of the Executive. Upon these things the people will pass unerring judgment.

Points Out Motive

Much of the debate indicates plainly that those who favored this resolution are intent upon removing Messrs. Smith, Draper and Garsaud, not because they are unqualified, but to insist upon the Senate's own selection of certain subordinates. Irrespective of the unique fitness of these commissioners for their positions and before they have given a single decision in respect to any power company, they are to be removed unless they are willing to accept employees not of their choosing. It is not only the right but it is also the duty of the commission under the law to appoint its own employees.

It must assume the responsibility for the conduct of its office. The fitness of its subordinates for the fulfillment of their respective duties must be determined by the commissioners and no honorable man could accept such responsibilities upon any other terms. If the appointments of these commissioners are withdrawn, it is obvious that their successors must accept the Senate's views of these subordinates.

The resolution raises the question of the independence of the executive arm of the Government in respect to the appointment and removal of executive officials. Many Presidents have had to meet this particular encroachment upon the executive power in some form. Every one of them has repelled it, and every President has handed on this authority unimpaired. It reaches to the very fundamentals of independence and vigor of the executive, whose power comes from the people alone and the maintenance of which is vital to the protection of public interest and the integrity of the Constitution.

President Is Responsible

The President is responsible to the people to see that honest and capable officials are employed by or appointed to the various administrative agencies of the Government. I do not appoint nor recommend any subordinate of the Power Commission. Under the law the commission appoints these officers untrammeled. If the Power Commission shall fail to employ honest and capable officials, it is within my power to remove such officials as well as the members of the commission. I have not and shall not hesitate to exert that authority.

The House of Representatives have the right to impeach any official and if the Power Commission shall be derelict in the performance of its duties, the orderly and constitutional manner of procedure by the legislative branch would be by impeachment, and not through an attempt by the Senate to remove them under the guise of reconsidering their nominations, or any attempt to force administrative agencies to a particular action.

All Were Investigated

In July last I nominated to the Senate Colonel Garsaud and Messrs. Draper and Williamson as members of the new commission. Their character and fitness for its duties were inquired into by a committee of the Senate and favorably reported. Owing to the press of business in the last session, these nominations were not considered at that time. Their names remained before the country for four months and in December I renominated them to the Senate together with Mr. George Otis Smith and Mr. Frank R. McNinch.

The qualifications of all five members were again searchingly investigated by the committee, the nominations were favorably reported to the Senate and they were confirmed on Dec. 19 and 20 after full consideration and debate.

Mr. George Otis Smith has been in public service as member and head of the Geological Survey for 30 years through Democratic as well as Republican administrations. He has distinguished himself as an independent, devoted public official with a larger knowledge of water power resources of the United States than any other man. He was chosen as chairman of the commission.

Colonel Garsaud is an eminent engineer and had a distinguished service as colonel in the army during the World War.

Mr. Draper served for 10 years as chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of his State with the universal approval of the citizens of that State. Not a single member is in the remotest way connected with power interests.

All According to Rule

Upon confirmation, official notice was forwarded to me by the Secretary of the Senate, in accordance with the precedents of many years. I thereupon issued the commissions and the appointees were duly sworn into office. Messrs. Smith, Draper and Garsaud, the only members who were then in Washington, met and assumed the responsibility of office, and, I understand, notified all employees of the old commission that under the new law their employment was automatically terminated.

Arrangements were made with the Civil Service Commission to temporarily continue the clerical employees, and further action was deferred upon the secretary, a solicitor and an accountant, and others until a meeting of the full commission, including Messrs. Williamson and McNinch, which was held early in January. At that time all employees, including the three men whose dismissal has been the subject of controversy, were informed they could apply for reappointment and their qualifications would be examined.

I am informed that the solicitor and accountant have applied for reappointment, but no action has been taken by the commission upon their applications. The chairman of the commission, however, expressed disapproval especially of the former secretary and the solicitor because of long-continued bickerings and controversies among employees of the old commission.

I regret that the Government should be absorbed upon such questions as the action of the Power Commission in employment or nonemployment of two subordinate officials at a time when the condition of the country requires every constructive element.

HERBERT HOOVER.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph System reports for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 net income of $15,900,447 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., compared with $14,369,613 in the like period of 1929. November net income was $1,531,338, compared with $1,230,163 in November, 1929.

LIBERIAN LABOR SLAVERY BARED BY COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 1)

stances have criminally abused the system for personal ends."

Forced labor for the construction of motor roads, building of government structures of various kinds, and for porterage is widespread, the commission declares, adding that this labor "has been wastefully recruited and used, frequently under conditions involving systematic intimidation and ill-treatment on the part of government officials, and frontier force soldiers."

The commission also declares that it found instances where labor recruited for public purposes has been "diverted to private use on farms and plantations of high governmental officials and private citizens and none of this labor has been paid."

Firestone Company Cleared

Regarding charges that the Firestone Rubber Company, which has extensive rubber plantation properties in Liberia, had used impressed labor on its farms the commission positively asserts that it found no evidence that the American concern "consciously employs any but voluntary labor."

This, however, "was not always the case when recruiting was subject to government regulations," the commission comments, "over which the company had little control."

The company's laborers are free to terminate their employment at will, the commission declares.

Severe criticism of high Liberian governmental officials is voiced by the commission in its findings. It asserts that Vice-President Yancy "and other high officials" have sanctioned compulsory recruiting for road construction, shipment abroad and other work and have condoned the use of the Frontier Force for various abuses relating to forced labor and brutalities to bush natives.

As a result of these policies, the report declares, thousands of natives have fled the country and the commission, itself, saw scores of deserted villages.

"Not only have the native village classes been intimidated and terrorized," the commission states, "by a display of force, cruelty and suppression, (but the chiefs themselves, men whom the people not so many years ago looked up to, were glad to serve, and relied upon for protection, harsh though it sometimes was; men who never moved without a retinue and barbaric display of pomp have been so systematically humiliated, degraded and robbed of their power that now they are mere go-betweens, paid by the Government to coerce and rob the people. The words 'development,' 'social progress' are unknown; servitude and slavedom have taken their place.

"During the loan negotiations with the Liberian Government, at Paris and in Washington following the World War, the United States again insisted upon reform in Liberia's native policy, and in the loan agreement of 1921 she went so far as to insist upon the appointment of American native commissioners.

"Under the circumstances, the present situation seems to demand a complete and urgent reorganization of the government of the interior if the future stability of the Republic is to be secured, or alternatively saved from failure."

That Liberia has reached its eighty-fifth year of existence surviving many crises is a great achievement, the commission agrees, but it points out that this has been accomplished chiefly "for the benefit of the coastal inhabitants at the expense of the indigenous peoples of the interior, without whose assistance any attempt to develop the potential wealth of the hinterland would be futile."

Subject to Exploitation

"In most other tropical African Administrations," the commission says, "the native hinterland community of tribes has received first consideration, but in Liberia instead of thoughtful consideration they have been subjected, as we have already said, to gross exploitation and subjugation, a condition of things which cannot continue indefinitely. It must eventually result in a rude awakening, if a thorough reorganization of the Department of the Interior is not taken in hand without delay and the necessary reforms instituted."

The commission strongly advises the introduction of the "open door" policy as a necessary step in the development of the country and also the modernization of the land.

"The commission is strongly of opinion," the report declares, "that the policy of the 'closed door,' which for so long seems to have been favored by the Liberian Government, is not in the best interests of the republic; that it is, in fact, at the root of the financial and other major difficulties in which the country is now involved. It impedes development by masking maladministration, discouraging research, delaying civilization and education, preventing competition, and generally stifling commercial enterprise.

In conclusion the commission decleares, "We cannot too strongly express its conviction that, as regards most officials, mere advance to greater efficiency and honesty will not be sufficient. The tolerance given to gross dishonesty in office, the general ignorance of the interior and its people; the lack of means of education in the provinces and its total absence in the hinterland, except where a few missionaries are installed; the powerful influence of family connections between the executive officers of the Government, few of whom have ever left the country; and the general insularity of outlook, render futile any hope of improvement in the present conditions without the introduction of outside specialist assistance, the reduction of superfluous offices, and other drastic internal provisions made.

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LAKE IN KANSAS TO FORM HAVEN FOR GAME BIRDS

Project Involves Control of Flood Waters From Arkansas River

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREAT BEND, Kan., Jan. 6—Preliminary work toward converting the 20,000-acre lake, seven miles northeast of here into the new Cheyenne Bottoms federal game refuge is proceeding steadily, following the passage of the Allen-Hope bill in Congress, which carried an advance appropriation of $250,000, of which $50,000 was made available immediately.

Government surveyors have practically completed a topographical map of the Bottoms, establishing a boundary which makes this lake larger than all other Kansas lakes combined.

The project will aid in the federal flood control program by retaining much of the water of the Arkansas River—one of the largest contributing causes of the Mississippi River floods.

Flood water from Walnut Creek, which now empties into the Arkansas River, will, by being diverted into the Bottoms, relieve the Arkansas River of flood water from a watershed of more than 20,000 square miles. It will also save the last 10 miles of Walnut Valley, the richest land in Barton County, and protect the city of Great Bend from future floods, heretofore quite disastrous.

Years of exceptionally heavy rainfall have formed numerous lakes in this great natural basin, but in times of drought the water disappears. For 39 years it was little more than a swamp during the wettest seasons. In 1927 heavy rains and cloudbursts poured such a flood of water into it that a lake 30 miles square resulted.

Migratory birds by the thousands flocked to the new lake, which is in the western central line of flight between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada. A movement was started for its permanent preservation, and since the project was too big for the State to finance, the idea was presented to the Federal Government.

The government biological survey became interested and recommended it as a government wild fowl refuge. The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission appropriated $1000 to further the project. The territory will be taken over by the Government next spring.

The lake now covers about 20,000 acres with 40 miles of shore line. At no place is the water more than four feet deep. The surrounding country is a rich grain-growing section, providing additional food for migratory birds. The land in the Bottoms has never been cultivated successfully, producing nothing but a poor grade of hay.

Ducks, geese and other migratory birds will remain from year to year. Snipes, plover, avocets and sandpipers frequent the place. Sea gulls fly about the lake continually, and in October 200 or 300 pelicans, white with black-tipped wings, afforded an unusual sight.

CHILE PLANS GAS MONOPOLY

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 7 (By U. P.)—A bill reserving for the Government the right to construct and operate petroleum refineries was signed by President Carlos Ibañez and became a law today. The Government is understood to be considering the establishment of a national gasoline monopoly to reduce price to consumers and at the same time to increase the national revenue.

STEUER WILLING TO HEAD INQUIRY INTO BANK OF U.S.

Will Serve Without Pay but Must Have Free Hand and Own Staff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—On a basis of a free hand and a sufficient appropriation to cover expenses, he himself to serve without pay, Max D. Steuer, nationally known lawyer, has accepted the appointment by T. O. T. Crain, District Attorney, as special assistant district attorney to investigate the affairs of the closed Bank of United States. Simultaneously Mr. Steuer revealed that John Bennett, Attorney-General, had appointed him a deputy attorney-general for the same purpose.

Mr. Steuer, in a statement yesterday, said his decision followed conferences with Justice Louis Goldstein, honorary chairman of the Bank of United States Depositors' and Stockholders' Protective Association, for which Mr. Steuer is counsel, and with Charles A. Boston, president of the American Bar Association. Both advised him to accept the appointment in the interests of the depositors in the $160,000,000 failure.

The 60 branches of the Bank of United States, and about 60 subsidiary corporations will be included in the investigation, by which it is hoped to avert loss of half of the holdings of the 450,000 depositors and 32,000 stockholders.

"To that end," Mr. Steuer's statement of conditional acceptance of the appointment reads, "a large corps of lawyers, accountants, investigators, process servers and others will be essential. I stand ready to give to the task every ounce of my energy and every moment of my time and will not accept any compensation from any source. I know also that there will be some others who will volunteer their services on precisely the same terms But there will have to be many employed who cannot afford to make similar sacrifices. For that reason, I make it a condition of my acceptance that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment must realise the importance of this project.

"It would seem to be of the most importance that the causes which brought about the condition should be thoroughly inquired into and the sums of money necessary for that purpose should be unstintingly and promptly appropriated. If crime has been committed, the wrongdoers should be dealt with as required by law. If no wrong has been done, at least appropriate legislation should be enacted to make similar occurrences impossible.

"Therefore, if placed in absolute charge, permitted to select my own corps of assistants, having separate quarters, I would gladly accept the designation of special assistant district attorney. . . . Unless these conditions be complied with I must regretfully decline."

RUSSIANS PLAN ANOTHER TRIAL OF 'SABOTAGE'

(Continued from Page 1)

of Sciences, the traitors attempted by all means to delay the Socialist growth of the country, the pace of industrialization, the broad scope of collectivization, and prepare the indispensable conditions to overthrow Soviet power by foreign capitalist intervention."

The situation is complicated because some Communists, including the former White Russian Commissar of Agriculture, Prischepoff and the former Commissar of Education, Ignatovsky, partially shared the views of the Nationalist intellectuals. Prischepoff is especially denounced for encouraging the peasants to develop their homesteads on an individual basis, instead of joining the collective farms.

All such Communists are now removed from their posts of authority and last week at a demonstration against anti-Soviet nationalism during the so-called Week of Soviet White Russia, celebrated here, the achievements of White Russia were described at lectures and meetings. The representative of the White Russian delegation which came from Moscow in this connection, Cherunkevitch, addressing the Soviet Central Executive Committee on Saturday night, declared: "Having a common frontier with Fascist Poland, we know the first blow against the Soviet Union will fall on White Russia."

Much interest will attach to the question how far the trial will indicate attempts from the Polish side of the frontier to stimulate discontent in White Russia.

Evening Courses Holding Their Own

Commercial subjects, attracting 15,220 students to the fall term of Greater Boston adult evening courses, decreased only 1.1 per cent over the exceptional 1929 first term. And this in spite of the general reduction of enrollment throughout the city, according to a mid-year census compiled by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange of Cambridge.

The survey included 25,000 registrations in university extension and public evening school courses, 11,000 in 11 endowed institutions of learning, and nearly 7000 in a representative group of 18 schools privately operated for profit.

Industrial conditions appear to have affected law courses to only a slight degree, while registration for courses in social science, sociology, psychology, philosophy and ethics have declined 10 per cent. Languages and literature, also, kept abreast of the 1929 registration. Many of these classes were purely cultural in character. Dramatic and public speaking appealed to only 72 per cent of the number enrolled in the first term of 1929, the report states.

During the gathering of the information officials of the Prospect Union were impressed with the optimism of school executives with reference to the coming registration for the second term classes. In many quarters there is a feeling that an unprecedented number of unemployed men and women will take advantage of the hundreds of courses at small or no cost, in educational institutions throughout the city, to prepare themselves for better performance and greater security in future jobs, the survey reveals.

TAX LOSS $500,000 IN SOUTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 12—South Carolina tax collections showed a decline of $500,000 during 1930, it is announced by W. G. Query, chairman of the state tax commission. Collections, exclusive of the gasoline tax, amounted to $7,060,706.20, approximately $500,000 below 1929.

Gasoline consumption showed an increase of 8,000,000 gallons in 1929 over the previous year, but 1930's increase over 1929 was only 1,250,000 gallons, Mr. Query reported. The slump in revenues was laid to declines in the sales of soft drinks and tobacco.

DETROIT EDISON BONDS

A banking group headed by Coffin & Burr, Inc., and including Harris, Forbes & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., Bankers Company of New York, Otis & Co., and First Detroit Company, Inc., is offering at 100 and interest, yielding 4½ per cent, $34,984,000 the Detroit Edison Company general and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds, series D, due 1961.

PRINCETON HEAD TO RETIRE FROM OFFICE IN 1932

Dr. Hibben Says He Has Long Intended to Quit After 20 Years' Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 12—Dr. John Grier Hibben will retire as president of Princeton University when he completes his twentieth year as administrative head of that institution in June, 1932, according to a statement issued from his home here on Saturday. Dr. Hibben made the announcement at this time because of widespread reports in the press that he would retire at the end of the academic year 1931-32, the statement said.

"For a long time I have had in mind the intention of retiring from my present office at the end of 20 years of service—that is, in June, 1932," he said. "I informally expressed this intention at the meeting of the board of trustees last June. I have given no notice of my intention either to the faculty or to the alumni, having expected to do so at a subsequent time.

"No measures have been taken by the trustees to consider and select my successor and there has been no deliberation or discussion of any individual whatsoever in this connection."

Dr. Hibben completed 19 years as president of the university on Jan. 11, having been elected to office on Jan. 11, 1912. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1882, which will hold its fiftieth reunion celebration here in June, 1932.

Only three Presidents of Princeton have had an administration extending over 20 years or more, it was said. John Witherspoon, sixth president served for 26 years, from 1768 to 1794; James Carnaham, the ninth, served for 31 years, from 1823 to 1854; James McCosh, the eleventh, served for exactly 20 years, from 1868 to 1888.

In informed quarters, Raymond B. Fosdick, a lawyer of New York, and a Princeton graduate of the class of 1905, has been mentioned as a possible successor to Dr. Hibben. His election to the board of trustees of the university last fall was considered by some persons as significant in connection with reports of Dr. Hibben's retirement.

The current issue of the Daily Princetonian, commenting editorially on Dr. Hibben's announcement, characterized his administration as "one of the most constructive in Princeton history."

"In 1912, President Hibben accepted the reins at an extremely critical moment in the history of Princeton," it continued. "The way in which he has since united the university, along with the academic and material progress which has been made, is in no small part due to his tact and breadth of view."

Nathan Straus Has Passed On

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Nathan Straus, who passed on yesterday, was an internationally known philanthropist, merchant and champion of Zionism.

Mr. Straus retired from business in 1914, and has since devoted himself entirely to philanthropic interests.

"During my whole life I have maintained that wealth, whether moderate or great, creates an obligation upon the holder to use it for the benefit of mankind," he said in a letter published in the New York Times recently, "and I have lived up to this obligation myself even beyond what I felt was just to myself and my family.

"Others measure my fortune by what I give. I give what I can, and not merely in proportion to what others who could do more are giving. I would be ashamed to adopt such a standard. I would be ashamed to give what I now give if I had any considerable part of the wealth which is accredited to me."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, Winthrop Center, 8.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: First in series of talks on current events by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson; lecture preceded by supper; Arlington Street, 6.

La Provoyance (Franco-American Society of Boston): Annual ball Hotel Statler; reception, 8; dancing, 9 to 1; buffet supper, 11.

Fine Arts Theater: Two plays, "Apache," by Charles Mere, and Behing a Watteau Picture," by Robert E. Rogers, presented by the Paravent Players, auspices Women's City Club of Boston; 7:45.

West Roxbury Community: Monthly meeting, Post, Legion Hall, 8.

Lowell Institute (Repetition course): First in series of lectures on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen years," by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper; "The Russian Land and People: A Historic Tragedy in Political, Economic, and Social Backwardness," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Meeting, Board of Directors, 8. Weekly session, Club Bowling Teams, Recreation Alley, 815 Washington Street, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Harper Method, Salon, 6:30. Dinner, Cadillac Company, Swiss Room, 6.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Glee Club, direction Edgar J. Smith, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 3, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Dancing Class auditorium, 7:30.

Boston State House Women's Club: Dinner party; talks, music, pantomime, current events; Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 6.

Temple Israel Brotherhood: Lyceum course; debate by Dr. Lothrop Stoddard and Maurice Hindus on "Resolved, that the Present Immigration Law Discriminating in Favor of North Euroean Immigration as Against South and East Immieration is for the Best Interests of the United States"; Temple Israel, 8.

National Shoe Show, Hotel Statler, 8:30.

Washington Home Corporation: Annual meeting 41, Waltham Street, 6:45.

Merchants Coöperative Bank: Shareholders' annual meeting, 24 School Street, 5:30.

Propellor Club of Boston: Meeting; address "Effect of Submarine and Airplane on Seapower," by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. (retired); Boston Yacht Club, Rowe's Wharf, 6:30.

Essex Institute: Meeting, with address by Professor Elihu Thomson on "A Half Century of Scientific Improvement," Academy Hall, Salem, 8.

Yankee Division Post, American Legion military ball, Hotel Bradford, 8:30.

Boston Stationers' Association and New England Travelers' Club: Joint dinner meeting, Chamber of Commerce dining room, 6.

Pianoforte Teachers' Society: Meeting; Stanley Chapple, speaker; Wesleyan Hall, Copley Square, 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—The Eighteenth-Century Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—The Ben Greet Players in "Hamlet," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Hotel Statler: Wholesalers' Shoe Style Show, ballroom, all day—exhibits Parlor R. C. D. E. F. Luncheon, Advertising Club, Georgian Room. Meeting and luncheon Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, Parlor A. Meeting, Music Lovers' Club; musical program and chorus of Cambridge Musical Club; Salle Moderne, 10:30. Meeting, Professional Women's Club, Salle Moderne.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Jewish Children's Aid Society, private room, 2. Ladies Hairdressers' Association of New England, ballroom, all day.

Woman's City Club of Boston: Luncheon; Sir Philip Ben Greet, producer and actor, guest of honor, and speaker; subject: "Shakespeare in the Twentieth Century," 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting; speaker, Harold Hill Blossom, on "The Picturesque in Small Gardens," Lring-Greenough House, 10:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: General Tour, Miss Schaich, 11.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting; address, "Altitude and Visibility," by George D. Alden; Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday. Special Exhibitions: Boston Society of Architects, through Jan. 25; eighteenth century French designs; Dürer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean P. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest, Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. Rare Spanish books. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, Mass., by W. Rattenbury, 1830; medals, Russian handicraft; through Jan. 18.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship in model; airplanes featured in the Terceniary display at the Boat Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dog sled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Children's Art Center, 10 Rutland Street—Water colors by Gordon and Evelyn Grant; dolls dressed in native costume, lent by the Junior Red Cross.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by old masters and their successors through Jan. 17.

Casson Galleries, 670 Boylston Street—Monotypes by Beth Hoffman. Through Jan. 17.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street—Water color scenes from American life by Marion C. Whitaker. Through Jan. 17.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by John Sharman. Through Jan. 24.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 221 Newbury Street—Water colors by Henry E. Creighton. Through Jan. 21.

Copley Gallery, 158 Newbury Street—Paintings and drawings by Aimee Lamb. Through Jan. 17.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 128 Newbury Street—Paintings and drawings by Ethel R. Thayer. Through Jan. 13. Selected etchings. Through Jan. 24.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 580 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brush prints.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Traveling exhibit of pottery. Through Jan. 23.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors of France by Louis Chervin. Through Jan. 31.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Japanese paintings and prints.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Early aquatints in color and black and white. Through Jan. 31. Etchings of wild life by Will Simmons. Through Jan. 17.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings and engravings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier & Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Scherves Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, lithographs and crayon drawings by four artists of Taos, N. M. Through Jan. 31.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain or snow tonight and most of Tuesday; colder Tuesday afternoon or night; moderate southerly winds shifting to northwest Tuesday; minimum temperature tonight will be near 32.

Massachusetts: Snow or rain in north and west portions and rain in southeast portion tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; slightly colder in the southeast coast tonight and slowly rising temperature in extreme northern portion; colder Tuesday in west portion.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; colder Tuesday afternoon or night.

Maine: Snow tonight or Tuesday; slowly rising temperature tonight; colder Tuesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; slowly rising temperature tonight; colder Tuesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic, North of Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh to strong tonight, shifting to westerly Tuesday morning; overcast thick weather with rain over south portion and snow or rain over north portion tonight and possibly Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Monday and Monday night except snow or rain in northern New England; then generally fair except rain over south and rain or snow over north portion about Friday; temperature considerably above normal Monday and Tuesday, colder Wednesday and Thursday, warmer Friday, colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 12	Max. Jan. 11		8 a.m. Jan. 12	Max. Jan. 11
Albany	36	36	Memphis	39	44
Atlantic City	40	48	Montreal	14	32
Boston	36	38	Nantucket	30	36
Buffalo	34	38	New Orleans	52	60
Calgary	6	...	New York	34	44
Charleston	52	58	Philadelphia	36	46
Chicago	32	38	Pittsburgh	36	42
Denver	20	46	Portland, Me.	30	36
Des Moines	20	42	Portland, Ore.	42	50
Eastport	18	32	San Francisco	46	58
Galveston	38	60	St. Louis	32	38
Hatteras	58	58	St. Paul	18	34
Helena	18	36	Seattle	46	52
Jacksonville	56	68	Tampa	62	74
Kansas City	28	48	Washington	34	50
Los Angeles	50	66			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:55 p. m., Tuesday 6:23 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:02 p. m.

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Washington, D. C.
SUNDAY DINNER, 75c
12:30 to 3
5 to 7:30
WEEK DAY
5 to 7:30
10 Regular 75-Cent Dinners, $6.50

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Baby and Miniature Grands
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Juvenile uprights in any color scheme. The child's personal piano in the child's own quarters.
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We gladly offer you our convenient budget plan.
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of every home is written in its furniture. We sell furniture that does your good taste credit, at prices that do your good sense justice. Let "Furniture of Merit" tell the story of your home life.
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Semi-Annual Sale of Suits and Overcoats
An opportunity that comes but once in six months. Suits and overcoats that were from $35 to $75 have been placed in four groups, now reduced to $29, $39, $49 and $59.
Parker-Bridget Co.
New York Ave. at Fifteenth Branch Store: 3113 Fourteenth, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Penn. Avenue at 8th Kann's WASHINGTON D. C.
Popular Demand Makes Necessary Another
Sale of Silk Dresses
at the Special January Price $12
A brand new collection has arrived, in which are the same remarkable values and beautiful styles as were so quickly sold out in the January Sale. Sunday Night, Evening, Dance, Dinner, Afternoon and Street Frocks are included.
KANN'S SECOND FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Have Tea With Us In THE TEA ROOM
Between the hours of 2:30 and 5:30—in the midst of or at the end of a shopping tour—the Woodward & Lothrop's Tea Room offers a charming place to stop for a leisurely and restful luncheon. The food is most delicious and appetizing—the atmosphere is one of charm and quiet.
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One block west of The White House
BREAKFAST 7:30-11:45
LUNCHEON (50c) .. 11:45- 2:00
DINNER (65c) 4:30- 7:30
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YOU will be delighted with our gay new collection of frocks and gowns that go South or remain at home with equal savoir faire. Accessories to complete the costumes in our shops.
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MIDWINTER—FEBRUARY
FURNITURE SALE

This Living Room Suite $150 the $300 grade
Two-piece, walnut-covered feet, a selection of damask coverings.
Moderate Price Budget Furniture
for the first time is grouped in one place—in The Little Home on the 6th floor and just underneath on the 5th floor, in 3 extra Demonstration Rooms, with ensembles for bedroom, living-room and dining-room given special settings, surrounded by stocks of this moderate price furniture which give a new conception of Wanamaker service for the home.
10 piece dining-room suites at $160, $217, $240, $272
4 piece bedroom suites at $86, $116, $140, $160
2 piece living-room suites at $110, $150, $225, $256, $264
And You May Buy on Budget Credits
A small sum down. Balance spread over a period of months. Paying out of income, while enjoying the furniture in your home. Just like paying for your home or as you pay rent.
The Sale is Open Every Wednesday
until 9 p. m. for those busy-by-day people who like to buy their furniture in family groups with general agreement and satisfaction to all.
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CANADIENS BACK TO LEAGUE LEAD

Boston and Chicago Maintain Pace—Quakers Win Their Second Game

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	15	2	9	76	45	32
Chicago	12	2	7	83	33	26
Rangers	10	4	8	57	46	24
Detroit	9	3	9	53	43	21
Philadelphia	3	1	19	34	92	8
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	11	3	6	58	48	25
Toronto	10	4	7	44	46	24
Montreal	10	3	9	46	49	23
Americans	7	6	7	34	39	20
Ottawa	5	2	14	40	63	12

RESULTS JAN. 10

Philadelphia 4, Montreal 3, overtime.
Canadiens 6, Toronto 1.

RESULTS JAN. 11

Boston 4, Detroit 1.
Chicago 2, Rangers 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Jan. 12—Boston Bruins strengthened their position at the top of the American section of the National Hockey League by scoring an easy 4-to-1 decision over the Detroit Falcons here last night. A capacity crowd of better than 12,000 fans saw the home team get its second defeat of the season at home.

Boston took command in the first few minutes, when Oliver and Gainor outguessed the defense to score on lone rushes. In the second period the Falcons rallied to get their only goal of the night, Filmore converting Hay's pass, and Thompson kept busy most of the time. With Detroit taking chances in an effort to tie the score, Boston collected two more goals late in the final period. Beattie scored four minutes from full time on Barry's rebound and Shore beat Dolson on Weiland's rebound less than a minute from the end. Only four penalties were called during the game. The summary:

BOSTON		DETROIT
Gainor	lw	Harris, Barry
Oliver	rw	Aurie, Cooper, Filmore
Weiland, Beattie	c	Chapman, c
Clapper, Oliver, Galbraith	rw	Goodfellow, Hay, Fredrickson
Owen, Hitchman	ld	Sorrell, Lewis, McCabe
Shore, Pratt	rd	Noble, Evans
Thompson	g	McInenly
		Dolson

Score—Boston 4, Detroit 1. Goals—Gainor, Oliver, Beattie, Shore, for Boston; Filmore for Detroit. Assists—Barry, Weiland for Boston; Hay for Detroit. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and Gerald Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—After a lapse of many weeks the Philadelphia Quakers finally broke their long losing streak by winning an extra-period match from the Montreal Maroons at the Arena, here, Saturday night by the score of 4 to 3. It was only the second victory of the National Hockey League season for the Quakers, who have lost 19 games and tied one. They had a losing streak of 15 in a row before toppling Montreal. The winning goal went to Lyons on an assist from Hutton and Lowrey midway in the overtime period and livened a crowd of 3000. The ovation the Quakers got after winning was almost as noisy as though they had won a championship.

The Quakers held a 3-to-2 lead at the end of the second period and looked like sure winners in regulation time, until Phillips tied it up with less than six minutes remaining. The star for the Maroons was Stewart, with two goals. Goaltender Cude of the Quakers was obliged to leave the ice in the third period and Miller took his place. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		MONTREAL
Lyons, Lowrey	lw	Jarvis
Milks, Kilrea, Hutton	c	Phillips, Stewart
McCalmon, Howe, Barton	rw	Ward, Smith
Crossett, Coulson	ld	McVicar
McKinnon, Crossett	rd	Gallagher, Wilcox
Cude, Miller	g	Kerr

Score—Philadelphia 4, Montreal 3. Goals—Milks, Lowrey, Hutton and Lyons for Philadelphia; Stewart 2, Phillips for Montreal. Assists—Howe, Kilrea, Crossett, Hutton and Lowrey for Philadelphia; Siebert for Montreal. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Vic Weingarten. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Jan. 12—Scoring a goal 45 seconds after the game started on a pass from Morenz to Gagnon, the Canadiens defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs, 6 to 1, here on Saturday and vaulted back into the leadership of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League race while the losers dropped back to second, one point ahead of the Montreal Maroons, who were defeated at Philadelphia. The game was one of the fastest played here this season and was much closer than the score indicates.

After being held to one goal in the first period, the locals added two in the second before the visitors scored their only counter. In the third period the locals took advantage of the visitors massing all their players on the attack and broke away for three scores. Canadiens had a slight edge in the speed, which was the greatest of the season, and although the checking was close and the players used their bodies, the game was one of the cleanest, there being only five penalties. Morenz was closely watched but Joliat, G. Mantha and Gagnon were able to take over the scoring duties for the locals. The summary:

CANADIENS		TORONTO
Joliat, G. Mantha	lw	Mondou, Doc
Morenz, Lepine, Rivers	c	Blair, Primeau
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie	rw	Bailey, Conacher, Jenkins
Burke, McCaffrey	ld	Cotton, Jackson
S. Mantha, Leduc	rd	Clancy, Horner
Hainsworth	g	Chabot

Score—Canadiens 6, Toronto 1. Goals—G. Mantha 2, Gagnon 2, Joliat and Burke for Canadiens; Conacher for Toronto. Assists—Morenz, Lepine, Gagnon, Joliat and Rivers for Canadiens; Jackson for Toronto. Referees—F. W. Hewitson and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The Chicago Black Hawks caught the New York Rangers off their game a trifle last night and took undisputed possession of second place in the American group of the National Hockey League by a score of 2-to-0. March got the done goal in the opening session, on a singleton dash. Chicago was outspeeding the locals, whose shots were hurried.

The Rangers had lots of opportunities to score in the second session, but their shots were wild. Chicago came close to scoring also, but Roach and Johnson stopped all tries. The final session was largely penalties, mostly for personal altercations with the Rangers attacking four and five together, as the 16 saves by Gardiner testified. The summary:

CHICAGO		NEW YORK
Gottselig, Adams, Miller, Arbour	lw	Cook, Thompson, McAdams
Ripley, DesJardins, Cook	c	Boucher, Carrigan, Murdoch
Couture, Ingram, March	rw	Cook, Keeling, Dillon
Bostrom, Dutkowski, Ld	rd	Jerwa, Regan, Peters
Graham, Wentworth	rd	Johnson, Thompson, Murdoch
Gardiner	g	Roach

Score—Chicago 2, Rangers 0. Goals—March, DesJardins for Chicago. Assist—Ingram for Chicago. Referees—F. J. Ion and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Kansas City Wins Game Easily, 4 to 1

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	12	2	8	80	38	24
Tulsa	11	1	4	66	33	23
Minneapolis	9	1	7	39	36	19
Duluth	9	1	9	33	36	19
Kansas City	7	1	7	36	31	14
Buffalo	4	3	8	21	31	8
St. Louis	1	0	12	17	48	2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13—The Kansas City hockey team won an easy game from Minneapolis in the American Hockey League here Sunday night by a score of 4 to 1. The visitors took the lead in the first period when Halderson, scored on a pass from Dunfield from behind the nets. Minneapolis tied in the second period when Capt. Fred Gordon made an easy shot into the Kansas City net after receiving a short pass from Munro. Ranger then put Kansas City in the when when he caught the Minneapolis defense unawares to score directly in front of the net.

KANSAS CITY		MINNEAPOLIS
Goodman, Dunfield	lw	rw, Gordon, De Paul
Campbell, Mitchell	c	c, Johnson, Fuller
McCormick, Ranger	rw	lw, Sorrell, Lewis, McCabe
McLeod, Halderson	ld	rd, Coutu, Carbol
Jamieson, Healy	rd	ld, Munro, Burland
Byrne	g	g, Levine

Score—Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Halderson, Ranger, Dunfield, McCormick for Kansas City; Gordon for Minneapolis. Assists—Dunfield, Halderson for Kansas City; Munro for Minneapolis. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—Two overtime periods of 10 minutes each failed to break a 2-to-2 tie between the Buffalo Americans and the Chicago Shamrocks in an American Hockey League game here last night. They played to a crowd of 7000.

BUFFALO		CHICAGO
Bouchard, Heyd	lw	rw, Burns, Wiseman
Thornstein, Desy, Breen	c	c, Riley, Dennehy
Morrison, St. John	rw	lw, Brydson, McFarden
Rennie, Oatman	ld	rd, Mulligan, Clayton
Donnelly, Contant	rd	ld, Headley, MacKenzie
Stark	g	g, Timmins

Score—Buffalo 2, Chicago 2. Goals—Oatman and St. John for Buffalo; Brydson and McFayden for Chicago. Assists—Oatman and Heyd for Buffalo; Riley and Headley for Chicago. Referee—Dr. W. J. Laflamme. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20m. overtime.

G. H. KOJAC SWIMS TO RECORD IN THE 220

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 12—George H. Kojac, captain of the Rutgers University swimming team, set a new United States collegiate record Saturday night in the 220-yard swim in an exhibition meet sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Ballantine pool here. A new record was also established in the 880-yard relay swim by Rutgers mermen.

Kojac bettered the former time of 2m. 16 2-5s. in the 220, held by Schwarz, of Northwestern, when he covered the distance in 2m. 16s. Kojac was clocked at 24 1-5s. at 50 yards, 54 3-5s. at 100 yards, and approached the record time, 1m. 26 3-5s. for the 150-yard swim.

BROOKLYN R. AND D. CLUB POLOISTS WIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The Brooklyn Riding & Driving Club trio continued their career in the Metropolitan circuit indoor polo championship on Saturday, by scoring a 13 to 8½ victory over the Fort Hamilton trio, at Squadron C Armory. This places them in a tie with the Optimists, last year winners, with two victories and no defeats each.

Over at Squadron A Armory, in Manhattan, the Governor's Island team, headed by Lieutenant McDowell Jones, fought the trio of Pennsylvania Military Academy, which was making its first appearance of the season to a standstill in the regular chukkers, and then scored a victory in the overtime, 12½ to 10. The summary:

METROPOLITAN INDOOR POLO CIRCUIT

BROOKLYN RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB	FORT HAMILTON
No. 1—H. C. Parsons	Lieutenant Van Houten
2—Earl B. Hopper	Lieut. J. D. Scott
3—Warren A. Sackman	Lieut. Homer W. Kiefer

Score—Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club 13, Fort Hamilton 8½. Goals—Sackman 5, Parsons 4, Hopper 4 for Brooklyn; Scott 2, Van Houten 1, by handicap 6 for Fort Hamilton. Fouls—Scott against Fort Hamilton. Referee—Jules French. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

PENNSYLVANIA

GOVERNORS ISLAND MILITARY COLLEGE	
No. 1—Lieut. Alexander George	Jack Pickering
2—Lieut. George Haskell	Henry H. Teitel
3—Lieut. McDowell Jones	William H. Nicholls Jr.

Score—Governors Island 12½, Pennsylvania Military College 10. Goals—Haskell 5, Jones 5, George 4 for Governors Island; Nicholls 3, Pickering 3, Teitel, by handicap 2 for Pennsylvania Military College. Fouls—George 1, Haskell 1, Jones 1 against Governors Island; Pickering 2, Teitel 1, Nicholls 1 against Pennsylvania Military College. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers and 5m. overtime.

FIVE N. E. A. A. A. U. TITLES DECIDED

Two senior and four junior New England A. A. A. U. track and field championship events were decided in the Boston Y. M. C. A. indoor meet, Jan. 10. Mary Carew of the Medford (Mass.) Girls' Club, United States indoor champion, won the 40-yard dash in 5 2-5s., a new record for the event. Edgar G. Wilson of the Boston A. A. won the one-mile senior walking championship in 6m. 58 1-5s. Helen McCarty, Medford G. C., won the junior 40-yard dash in 5 2-5s., a new record for the event. John Adams, Brockton Y. M. C. A., won the junior running high jump with a leap of 5ft., and Thomas Kilbane, Brown University, won the junior 16-pound shotput with a distance of 43ft. 11½in.

WIN DAY TAKES TITLE

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Win Day, 15-year-old Chicago golfing star, won the crown in the Miami midwinter amateur tournament yesterday by defeating Lee Chase of Buffalo 1 up at the fortieth hole.

GILLOU ELECTED TENNIS HEAD

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Pierre Gillou, non-playing captain of the French Davis Cup team, Saturday was elected president of the French Tennis Federation.

NEW YORK RACQUET TEAM WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 — New York triumphed over Philadelphia in the opening intercity racquet doubles matches at the Racquet Club Saturday, 4 to 3.

TRIPLE AWARD MADE IN COLLEGE SOCCER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—A triple championship award, to Harvard University, Yale University and University of Pennsylvania, and the division of the playing schedule into several leagues, based on geographical arrangement, were the principal topics of discussion at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association, held on Saturday at the Harvard Club.

The three championship teams had each been defeated once, winning against all other teams, but deadlocking in their mutual encounters. Harvard had defeated Pennsylvania, 6 to 1, but lost to Yale, 0 to 1; while Pennsylvania had defeated the New Haven team, 5 to 2. So each will receive a replica of the Association Cup.

With 13 active members and nine associates present, and the addition to the active list of two more during the meeting, with the possibility of a third, the question of working out a championship forced the adoption of plans for several playing leagues. So the organization of a New England League, already in process of formation, was approved, and the new league, to be composed of Harvard, Yale, Brown, Dartmouth and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was recognized. Brown and Technology were shifted from the associate group, accordingly, and as soon as Springfield Y. M. C. A. College has established its status with the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, it probably will be added also.

A Middle Atlantic League was also approved, and this will probably be composed of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Haverford, Princeton, Swarthmore and Lehigh, all now active members, while other active members also present at the meeting, who may possibly be a nucleus for a third league, include United States Naval Academy, Lafayette, Pennsylvania State, and Syracuse, as well as some of the associate members represented, including Hamilton, Ohio State, Temple, University of Illinois, Wesleyan and Williams.

The vexed question of referees was taken up, and after prolonged discussion, it was agreed that where the colleges failed to agree on a referee, the association should select one, which decision would be final, except that no man should referee more than three home games in a season.

The officers for the coming year are as follows:

President, Arthur S. Cookman '32, Haverford; vice-president, Henry W. Clark '34, Harvard; secretary-treasurer, Morris W. Johnson '34, Pennsylvania; assistant secretary-treasurer, W. E. Lingelbach Jr. '25, Pennsylvania; executive committee: Thomas Eagan, Dartmouth; Charles J. Liebman Jr., Harvard; Henry Andrews Jr., Lehigh; John W. Girvan, Pennsylvania State; Paul D. Nulle, Princeton; and Edward H. Bindley, University of Pennsylvania.

HARVARD DEFEATS NEWTON CENTRE, 4-1

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION TEAM STANDING
CLASS A

	Won	Lost	PC.
Harvard University	13	2	.867
Harvard Club	9	6	.600
Newton Centre R. T. C.	4	6	.400
Union Boat Club	3	12	.200

Only one match was held over the week-end in the Class A division of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub series, returning Harvard University a victor over the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club by 4 to 1 on the courts at Harvard. Ralph E. Stuart, captain of the Newton Centre team, scored its only victory when he defeated Arthur W. Patterson, Harvard junior, 18—6, 15—13, 8—15, 15—11.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 22, N. C. State 18.
Alabama P. I. 44, Clemson 20.
Albright 42, Ursinus 24.
Annapolis 38, Rutgers 30.
Appalachian 30, Lenoir Rhyne 17.
Atlanta A. C. 60, Georgia Tech 26.
Augsburg 37, St. Thomas 24.
Bethany 41, Penn State 27.
Bowling Green 17, Detroit C. C. 15.
Buffalo 52, Clarkson 33.
Butler 37, Louisville 16.
California 34, Southern California 32.
Capital 54, John Carroll 22.
Carbondale 30, Cape Girardeau 22.
Carleton 38, Knox 19.
Carnegie Tech 40, Thiel 18.
Central Normal 37, Evansville 26.
Chicago 28, Indiana 27.
Cincinnati 29, Denison 15.
Columbia 44, Princeton 26.
Connecticut Aggies 44, E. Stroudsburg 20.
Cornell College 32, Carroll 29.
Drake 34, Washington 18.
Dartmouth 30, Pennsylvania 21.
Davidson 18, North Carolina 17.
Duke 43, Wofford 24.
Erskine 36, Citadel 22.
F. and M. 36, St. Joseph's 31.
Georgia 47, Florida 20.
George Washington 47, Drexel 28.
Harvard 31, Vermont 29.
Iowa State 32, Oklahoma 28.
Kentucky 31, Tennessee 23.
Louisiana State 28, N. Orleans A. C. 26.
Lafayette 29, Lehigh 27.
Lake Forest 16, Illinois (R.) 15.
Lowell T. S. 37, M. I. T. 35.
Luther 31, Buena Vista 19.
Manhattan 24, Villanova 23.
Marquette 26, Detroit 21.
Maryland 26, W. and L. 21.
Millersville 29, Kutztown 17.
Minnesota 26, Iowa 22.
Mississippi C. 57, Monticello 32.
Nebraska 42, Missouri 32.
Niagara 34, Rochester 33.
Northeastern 36, New Bedford T. S. 26.
Northwestern 27, Michigan 22.
N. State Normal 47, Northland 18.
Ohio 17, Marietta 12.
Ohio State 29, Wisconsin 18.
Ohio Wesleyan 30, Miami 11.
Otterbein 36, Kenyon 35.
Pittsburgh 40, New York 22.
Providence 36, Holy Cross 31.
Purdue 30, Illinois 15.
Ripon 31, Beloit 28.
Seton Hall 39, Delaware 21.
St. Cloud 34, St. John's 23.
St. Francis 35, Brooklyn 32.
St. John's 36, C. C. N. Y. 31.
St. John's (Md.) 29, V. M. I. 23.
St. Joseph 31, F. and M. 30.
Simpson 36, Penn 27.
S. Methodist 44, Rice 28.
S. W. Louisiana 33, Tulane 30.
Springfield 27, Tufts 20.
Stevens 34, R. P. I. 32.
Syracuse 51, Lehigh 23.
Trenton Teachers 21, Upsala 18.
Tulane 36, S. W. La. Inst. 23.
Union 29, Albany Law 24.
U. C. L. A. 36, Stanford 26.
Valparaiso 36, Mt. Morris 25.
Vanderbilt 30, Cumberland 26.
Washington 40, Oregon 36.
Washington 37, Swarthmore 28.
Washington State 39, Oregon State 34.
Wesleyan 33, Amherst 28.
Western Reserve 48, Ashland 35.
West Point 41, Johns Hopkins 33.
Williams 40, St. Stephens 18.
Worcester P. I. 31, Clark 26.
W. Ky. Teachers 37, Ky. Wesleyan 26.
W. V. Wesleyan 42, West Virginia 36.
Yale 30, Cornell 26.

BUSHEY AND WINSETT SIGN

The signed contracts of Pitcher Frank Bushey, right-hander and Outfielder Tom Winsett were received by the Boston Red Sox on Jan. 11 according to an announcement made by Secretary El Mason of the club. Bushey was with the Red Sox last season, while Winsett played with the Mobile Club of the Southern Association on option.

Dartmouth Wins Swimming Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 12—Dartmouth College won its first Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet Saturday evening from the College of the City of New York by a 52 to 19 score. The Dartmouth waterpolo team won its first game in over two years when they beat the visitors by a 39 to 28 score.

The meet itself was in Dartmouth's favor all the way, and after the first event there was no doubt of the result. The times were all fairly slow, with the exception of the showing of J. S. Monogan '33 in the backstroke, when he won handily from F. S. Burkhardt '31, a veteran team mate.

Harold R. Kramer '33 of C. C. N. Y. was the only double winner of the evening, when he came in first in both the 220 and 440-yard freestyle events. Dartmouth uncovered several sophomore athletes, including Monogan, W. C. Libbey '33, and Frederick C. Baldwin '33.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. T. Ley '33, Dartmouth; E. S. Smith '33, Dartmouth, second; John Nolan '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—26 1-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by F. P. McCord '31, Dartmouth; R. M. Cukor '31, Dartmouth, second; Louis Abelson '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—57 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—won by J. S. Monogan '33, Dartmouth; F. S. Burkhardt '31, Dartmouth, second; Murray Gartner '31, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1m. 51 4-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Michael Masimuto '32, C. C. N. Y.; H. M. Cardozo '32, Dartmouth, second; G. S. Thatford '32, Dartmouth, third. Time not given.

200-Yard Freestyle—Won by Harold R. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; C. S. Macallister '31, Dartmouth, second; Frederick C. Baldwin '33, Dartmouth, third. Time—2m. 3-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Harold R. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; R. B. Chase '31, Dartmouth, second; W. D. Howland '33, Dartmouth, third. Time—6m. 41 2-5s.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Dartmouth College (E. S. Smith '32, B. D. Jeffery '32, W. C. Libbey '33, R. M. Cukor '31). C. C. N. Y., second. Time—1m. 41 4-5s.

Fancy diving—Won by R. C. Hosmer Jr. '32, Dartmouth; Kenneth B. Weeman '33, Dartmouth, second; Myron C. Steffen '31, C. C. N. Y., third.

ROYAL AND ANCIENT WILL WAIT QUESTION

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews is going to cross the bridge of Bobby Jones' amateur standing when and if it come to it.

Norman Boase, chairman of the championship committee, said today that the statement of H. H. Ramsey, president of the United States Golf Association, in New York Saturday, that Jones no longer was "eligible" to compete as an amateur "doesn't in any way affect Jones' position as a member of the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews."

"It's purely a domestic matter for America," Boase said, "and will not come under our jurisdiction unless Jones should enter for the British championship."

CAMP WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Marcel Camp of Detroit won his seventh straight game in the interstate pocket billiards tournament last night, defeating Coutre Lauri of Brooklyn, 125 to 117, in 18 innings. Camp had a high run of 36. Best of Camp, the pace-setter, is Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia with six victories and two defeats, and Matthew Woods, of Portsmouth with six and two. Lauri and Thomas Sheehan of New York are tied for fourth place with 5 wins and 3 losses. Houston defeated Charles Harmon of Brooklyn, 125 to 84, yesterday. Houston counted 43 balls for his best run, while Harmon's was 44. The game went 24 innings. Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia met with his second defeat of the tournament Saturday, bowing to Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, 125 to 99 in 28 innings. Ponzi's high run was 46, Woods' 34. Ponzi defeated Lauri 125 to 43 in 31 innings Saturday. The Philadelphian had a high run of 74 tonight, Lauri one of 13.

$50,000 ATHLETIC ENDOWMENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Columbia alumni fund committee Saturday night voted $50,000 for endowment of Columbia college athletics. The money will come out of this year's unallocated funds, and will be spent for current expenses in athletics. The Alumni Federation and 37 class representatives voted for it. President Nicholas Murray Butler said that two or three like-minded institutions would take similar action; they might within a short time change the entire situation in American college athletics and bring about planning team schedules and college athletic plants for the interest not of the general public but for the students and alumni.

INGRAM LEAVING ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 12 (AP)—William A. Ingram, football coach at the United States Naval Academy for the last five years, is leaving Annapolis to coach elsewhere, presumably at the University of California. Capt. Henry C. Cooke, director of athletics, announced that "Navy Bill" had resigned by telegram and said details must come from Ingram, now at his home at Jeffersonville, Ind. At Jeffersonville Ingram said he ha'n resigned; that he intended to continue coaching and that the school which employed him would make the announcement in the near future.

TWO CHICAGO PROS LEAD

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (AP)—Two Chicago golf professionals, Eddie Loos and Al Espinosa, took the lead in the Los Angeles $10,000 open yesterday at the end of 36 holes with cards of 139 for the two days at the Wilshire Country Club. The veteran Espinosa, by sinking long putts with ease, turned in the best 18-hole card to date with a 67, three under par. He shot a 72 for the first round. Loos shot a par 70 yesterday after coming in Saturday with a 69. In third place was Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente professional, who hit out a par 70, duplicating the score of his first 18 for 140.

PITTSBURGH SIGNS DUGAS

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—Lefty Dugas, local boy, announced Saturday he had signed a contract with the Pittsburgh Pirates for the coming season. He did not divulge the terms. Dugas last season went from the Blackstone Valley in Massachusetts to the Western League, where he finished second in batting in his first year. He played a few games with the Pirates toward the end of the season and has now been ordered to report at Paso Robles next month.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	3	1	1	18	14	7
Guelph	3	1	1	15	11	7
Oshawa	3	0	1	15	13	6
Stratford	3	0	3	15	14	4
Niagara Falls	1	1	3	16	15	3
Kitchener	1	1	3	13	24	3

RESULT JAN. 10

Oshawa 5, Stratford 2.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Amherst 45, M. I. T. 23.
Columbia 43, Brown 19.
Dartmouth 52, C. C. N. Y. 19.
Princeton 59, Lehigh 12.
Rider 44, Manhattan 35.
R. P. I. 54, Union 12.
Wesleyan 41, Bowdoin 36.
West Point 52, N. Y. U. 19.
Worcester P. I. 45, Williams 32.

GERMAN SKIER ARRIVES

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Ludwig Boeck, ski jumping champion of Germany, arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner St. Louis to represent his country in the tournament to be held at Lake Placid, N. Y., in February.

COLLEGE SQUASH RESULTS

Harvard Medical 5, Newton Center 0.
Harvard 3, Weston Golf Club 2.
M. I. T. 4, Trinity 1.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Haverford 3, Pennsylvania 0.

COLUMBIA IS EASY WINNER

Defeats Princeton 44 to 26—Dartmouth and Yale Quintets Also Victorious

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 12—The Columbia University quintet won its opening game of the Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball season here on Saturday night, defeating Princeton, 44 to 26. The defending champions led at half time, 19 to 17, and easily widened the margin in the second half.

The game was fast and well played throughout, with the superior shooting and floor work of the Columbia players deciding the outcome.

Louis Bender '32, and Robert McCoy '32, right and left forwards respectively for Columbia, tied for the leadership in scoring with 14 points each. The summary:

COLUMBIA		PRINCETON
McCoy, Obey	lf	
Glazebrook, Fortune, Bessire, Bignall	rg	Bender, McNaughton
Butterman, Gross	rf	Rosenbaum
Bender, Hartman	lg	Glazebrook, Bignall
Hodupp, Lautkin	rg	Low, Helm
	lf	Goodpasture, Prior, Halsey

Score—Columbia University 44, Princeton University 26. Goals from floor—Bender 6, McCoy 6, Jones 3, Gregory 2 for Columbia; Low 3, Goodpasture 2, Lord, Rosenbaum, Glazebrook, Bignall for Princeton. Goals from foul—Bender 2, McCoy 2, Gregory 2, Hartman 2, McNaughton, Jones for Columbia; Rosenbaum 3, Lord 3, Fortune, Bessire, Bignall for Princeton. Referee—Kinney. Umpire—Degnan.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—By virtue of a sweeping attack in the second half Dartmouth College defeated University of Pennsylvania here Saturday night in an Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball game, 30 to 21. It was the Green's opening game in the league and Penn's second defeat.

B. D. Burch '32, at right forward for Dartmouth, was the star of the game, scoring three goals from the floor and seven from foul. Frederick Ullrich '32 was Penn's leading scorer with three goals from the floor.

The winners used only five men throughout the entire game. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		PENNSYLVANIA
Mylkyanggas, M	rf	Peterson
Burch	rf	Kramer
Kramer	c	Sander
Magee	lg	Merkle
Pieken	lf	Ullrich, Hale

Score—Dartmouth College 30, University of Pennsylvania 21. Goals from floor—Burch 3, Mylkyanggas 2, Magee 2, Pieken 2, Kramer for Dartmouth; Ullrich 3, Merkle 2, Kramer 2, Sander for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Burch 7, Mylkyanggas 2, Kramer for Dartmouth; Sander 3, Merkle, Tanseer for Pennsylvania. Referee—Meehan. Umpires—Springer and Ramsey.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 12—Yale University scored its second basketball victory of the season here on Saturday night, defeating Cornell University, 30 to 26. The Elis led practically all the way, the score at half time being 15 to 13 in favor of the winners.

A. J. Booth Jr. '32, Yale's right forward, was the star of the contest, scoring five goals from the floor. Stewart Patterson '31, at center for Yale, shot four floor goals.

Capt. H. M. Murphy '31, of Cornell, was the high scorer of the game with three goals from the floor and six foul trys. The summary:

YALE		CORNELL
Horwitz	lf	
Murphy, Schrueder, Furman	rf	
Booth	lg	Bennett
Patterson	c	Lipinski
McGowan, O'Neil	rg	Zahn
Beane	lf	Hatsoff

Score—Yale University 30, Cornell 26. Goals from floor—Booth 5, Patterson 4, Horwitz 3, O'Neil 2, McGowan for Yale; Murphy 3, Hatsoff 2, Zahn, Lipinski, Furman for Cornell. Goals from foul—Horwitz, Beane for Yale; Murphy 8, Hatsoff, Zahn, Lipinski, Schrueder for Cornell. Referee—Risley. Umpires—Lyle and Young.

THOMAS R. COWARD LOSES TO WALTERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The higher ranking players, seeded in the draw, with byes, got into action on Saturday at the Yale Club invitation squash tennis tournament, in honor of Clyde Martin. They encountered the winners of the day before, and at the end of the play, four had departed from the tournament, two by default, and the other pair by defeats at the hands of rising stars of the younger generation. The summary:

YALE CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Second Round

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—4.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated C. Raner Smith, Park Avenue S. C., 15—6, 7—15, 15—3.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, 15—7, 11—15, 15—3.

P. M. Loughman, New York A. C., defeated J. C. Nealy, Princeton Club, 15—4, 15—5.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., won from Philip T. Moore, Columbia U. C., by default.

R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C., defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 6—15, 15—10, 17—15.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., 15—10, 15—10.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated J. D. Kennedy, Park Avenue S. C., 9—15, 15—12, 15—13.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 17—18, 15—11, 15—10.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—7.

Stanley Jones, Park Avenue S. C., won from S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, by default.

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—4.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, won from W. M. Lee, Columbia U. C., by default.

F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, defeated T. R. Coward, Yale Club, 15—4, 17—14.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia U. C., 15—11, 15—13.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Colby 3, Bowdoin 0.
Cornell 7, Union 2.
Hamilton 4, Vermont 4.
Harvard 10, West Point 0.
Mass. Aggies 5, Bates 3.
New Hampshire 3, Northeastern 1.
Princeton 7, Amherst 1.
St. Stephens 3, R. P. I. 1.
Yale 6, Dartmouth 1.

PACIFIC COAST REELECTS HEAD

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—Harry A. Williams, president of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, was unanimously reelected for a one-year term at the annual midwinter meeting of the league's directors Saturday. The unanimous vote, which came on the first ballot in the afternoon, was moved by William Klepper of Seattle.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Columbia 36, 23d St. Y. M. C. A. 13.
Dartmouth 39, C. C. N. Y. 28.
Rutgers 43, Bedford Y. M. C. A. 18.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULT

West Point 48, Bowdoin 8.

Cup Ties Great Levelers of Form

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Celtic	15	3	2	60	22	33
Glasgow Rangers	16	1	3	59	20	33
Motherwell	14	6	4	60	31	34
Partick Thistle	15	2	7	54	34	32
Dundee	14	3	7	50	37	31
Hamilton Academ.	13	3	9	46	32	29
Heart of Midlothian	13	2	9	50	44	29
Cowdenbeath	11	5	9	37	38	27
St. Mirren	11	4

WORLD FARMING INSTITUTE TO TIE UP TO LEAGUE

Draft Agreement Is Expected to Be Ready for Coming Meeting of Council

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME — The negotiations opened about two years ago between the League of Nations and the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, to define the character of the relations which should exist between the two institutions, have now reached an advanced stage, and it is hoped to submit a draft agreement to the Council of the League when it meets in January, 1931.

The object of the negotiations has been to establish an organic and permanent union between the two bodies, maintaining at the same time the independent character of the Rome Institute.

The League of Nations, through its economic section, studies all such agricultural questions as require consideration from an economic standpoint. There are many who maintain that after the formation of the League of Nations the Rome Institute of Agriculture had lost its former influence and importance and should therefore be incorporated or subordinated to the League. But, apart from the consideration that the Rome Institute of Agriculture is also open to states which are not actually members of the League, and consists in fact of adhering powers more numerous than the states-members of the League, there are other factors which make the independent existence of the Rome Institute highly desirable.

The Institute works in a much larger field than that attributed to the economic section of the League; it deals with all the economic, financial, social and moral interests related to agriculture which it is its duty to study, protect and champion. The Institute, moreover, has a universal mission of representation and practical activity in the sphere of agriculture which should be maintained in full efficiency in the interests of the states concerned.

Finally, the farming class which, through their most representative associations, show an increasing tendency to place their confidence in the great international agricultural center established in Rome, would not welcome the disappearance of the individuality of an organization so well adapted for maintaining its interests and giving effect to its aspirations.

The agreement now about to be concluded between the League of Nations and the International Institute of Agriculture will recognise for the latter a similar status to that held by the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labor Office. The Rome Institute will, in addition, rank as the technical organization of the League not only in the economic but in all the other aspects of agriculture. A simple Act of Declaration both by the Assembly of the League and by the General Assembly of the Institute would suffice for the recognition of this convention as complementary of the peace treaty and as integrating the pact, and for bringing the Institute within the orbit of the League of Nations as one of its independent organizations.

Rumania Issues Tax Exemption Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The Rumanian Minister of Finance, Mihai Popocici, recently sent out a circular order to all Finance Administrators in provinces where colonization has taken place to the effect that all colonists will be exempt from paying state and county taxation during the next three years, and dating from last July.

Especially Macedonian colonists, the greater number of whom were placed in Lower Dobrudja, have repeatedly expressed dissatisfaction because of unfulfilled promises and the present measure is expected to prove a welcome recompense. There are in Dobrudja alone some 15,000 Macedonians and twice that number of Rumanians colonized from the old kingdom across the Danube who will likewise profit by the new order.

"The fact that the circular stated that future colonists will also profit is taken as evidence that colonization will continue. Moreover it has been confirmed that 300 Macedonian families recently arrived, and that others, especially in Greece and Bulgaria, are eagerly awaiting an opportunity to accept new lands now being prepared.

AFRICAN GARDENS LAUDED BY DR. HILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—Dr. A. W. Hill, director of Kew Gardens, London, on an official visit to the Union, describes the Government garden at Kirstenbosch, near Cape Town, as "one of the finest things of its kind to be found in any city or any country in the world."

"It is a wonderful heritage," he said. There is nothing like this wealth of natural and native vegetation anywhere else, and botanists all over the world look to South Africa to maintain Kirstenbosch and Table Mountain as a reserve, if possible."

He paid a tribute to the work of the late Professor Pearson and his successor, Professor Compton, and said the garden deserved all the support that everyone in South Africa and elsewhere could give it.

JUGOSLAV, AMERICAN, BRITISH CLUB FORMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Immediately after the war an Anglo-Jugoslav Club was formed, whose aim was to strengthen the cultural connections between Jugoslavia and England. Later on a club called the "Friends of the U. S. A.," was also established at Belgrade with a similar purpose with regard to America.

Last year it was proposed to unite the two clubs, and this scheme has now been realized so that there is now one club called the "British, American and Jugoslav Club." Its president is M. Jovan Jovanovitch, ex-Serbian Minister in London.

SHIP LINES REDUCE AMERICAN SAILINGS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The consortium of big shipping companies which run vessels between Antwerp and America has just decided that henceforth sailings for America will leave every 12 days.

At present these departures take place every eight days. The companies concerned, the Red Star Line, Diamond American and the Belgian Maritime Company, wish to reduce their working costs.

Trips to the Tropics Made Easy in This Flying Colossus

WORLD'S LARGEST AIR LINER — By permission of Imperial Airways

Left—New British 42-Seater is Last Word in Comfort—and Size. Right—Note the Dimensions of the Landing Wheel.

LANG DEFIANCE OF PACT PUZZLE TO AUSTRALIANS

New South Wales Finance Issue Revived by Premier's Act

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—How the new government of New South Wales will raise the money needed for meeting its financial obligations is a question that has hitherto baffled political observers. The Labor Party, under J. T. Lang, won the recent election on a platform of breaking with the retrenchment agreement between state and federal governments, drawn up at the recent conference of premiers and the Prime Minister shortly before the latter, James H. Scullin, left to attend the Imperial conference.

The thrift policy then advocated was agreed to by T. R. Bavin, then Premier of New South Wales, being the policy outlined by Sir Otto Niemeyer, representative of the Bank of England. It involved the establishment of the Australian Loan Council as the one accepted medium through which all the Australian Government might borrow.

Mr. Lang's election plan was to borrow for New South Wales independently. This, he was told, he could not do through British channels heretofore dealt with, nor, it was believed, through American except at a high rate of interest. The New South Wales security is good, but the talk indulged in during the election as to repudiation in some form or another, and also the criticism of lenders who required some definite arrangement securing repayment was regarded as likely to make for distrust.

It was said at one time that there were in Australia a good many millions sterling of British, Dutch, and American oil concerns—money temporarily invested owing to exchange difficulties, and that this would be made available to the Lang Government at a low rate, providing certain concessions were granted the companies. But there was no early development of this idea. Mr. Lang requires very many more millions. The current obligations are heavy, and the expenses of Government have been largely increased. Retrenched men of the Government services, including the railways, are to be reinstated, rationing is to cease, hours are to be reduced to 44 instead of 48, civil servants who had suffered a cut in their pay are to have it made up to them, unemployed on relief works are to receive the standard rate of pay for laborers, new works are to be commenced, and in many other ways money is to be spent freely. It all has to be borrowed, for even when the reductions indicated were operating, the state budget could not be balanced, and it was the promise to further economize that largely lost Mr. Bavin his prospect of winning the elections.

JEWS RETURNING TO HEBRON ONCE MORE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Following the example of Dr. Daniel Elkana, the heads of the Hebron Jewish Community, temporarily domiciled in Jerusalem, have decided to resettle 30 families in the city of the Patriarchs deserted by the Jews, when they fled after the massacre of August, 1929, for the first time in history since the days of Abraham.

The men, mostly craftsmen, expect to earn a living once more, and they include 10 students, with their families, belonging to the school of Talmudic Studies in Jerusalem, a branch of which will be opened in Hebron in the place of the one destroyed during the riots. Special funds have been raised to support the students.

New British Air Liner Called Largest in World and No Noisier Than a Train

Latest Aerial Monarch Built in Britain for Indian and South African Service Carries 42 Persons and Can Fly 120 Miles Per Hour

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The first of the huge 40-seater air liners built for the Imperial Airways' Indian and South African services has been through its test flights, and is said to be no more noisy for the passengers than an express train. These air liners will be the world's largest passenger planes—until there is a larger.

The value of the order placed for the fleet of eight airplanes with their equipment exceeds £200,000, approximately $1,000,000.

This first machine, the Hannibal, with its four engines, has a different appearance to most aircraft in that about a third of the fuselage projects beyond the wings instead of merely the nose. The body, 86½ feet long, contains two luxurious saloons connected by a corridor. In the forward compartment is accommodation for 18 persons and for 20 in the aft saloon. In addition to the passengers, there is room also for the two pilots, wireless operator, steward and stewardess.

There are to be two types of these air liners. The Western is to be used on the continental air routes and also on the European sections of the main Imperial Airways lines to India and Africa. This machine can carry the full complement of 42 people. The other type, the Eastern, will be reserved for long mail carrying sections in semitropical conditions. In these the passenger accommodation is reduced to make room for more mails and freight.

The four supercharged engines develop a total of 2200 horsepower, and the plane can maintain altitude with only three engines running. Fully loaded, the weight of the Hannibal will be about 13 tons, with which it can cruise at 105 miles per hour and get up to 120 in emergency.

Fire risks are minimized by the petrol being carried high up on the top plane and also by metal construction of the whole plane. The reduction of noise has been achieved by placing the engines well away from the fuselage and by the use of insulation in the body work.

BUCHAREST ATTRACTS AMERICAN RESIDENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The American Legation in Bucharest has, to its surprise, discovered that there are nearly 150 Americans living in and about Bucharest. This came about while making up the invitation list for the annual Thanksgiving party offered by Charles S. Wilson, Minister.

Immediately following the World War the Legation used to be swarmed on such occasions, but of recent years Thanksgiving has united only a mere handful.

The increase is due for the most part to renewed activity by American capitalists, such as the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, which recently took over the state telephone system for a period of 20 years, and the Electric Bond & Share Corporation, recently arrived with a staff of 16 for the purpose of taking over and installing power plants throughout the country.

UNITY URGED BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA

Nippon Statesman Declares Need of Rooting Out All Suspicion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Closer coöperation between the United States and Japan in stabilizing not only the political but the economic status of the Far East is a goal toward which both of these nations should work intelligently, asserts Takenori Kikuchi, prominent member of the Japanese Diet, in a pamphlet which he has published and with which he is circularizing his country.

Mr. Kikuchi pays high tribute to William R. Castle Jr., American Ambassador to Japan during the London conference, and states that "when Japan has many such friends, who know and understand our present condition and our mental aptitude almost as well as we know them ourselves, it becomes more than ever necessary that we should reciprocate this kindly service by choosing a number of Japanese who similarly understand America and the American people to continue in the good work of bringing about a fuller and more intimate friendship between the two great nations on the Pacific."

Pointing out that no major misunderstandings exist between America and Japan, with the exception of the exclusion clause in the immigration law, Mr. Kikuchi says that the minor differences may well be left to the solution of time. As regards Japanese exclusion, he believes that it must be rectified by the people of the United States and that Japan should not take the initiative.

"The rooting out of all suspicion between the two nations is of great importance," he writes. "The London conference was a step forward in gaining this goal."

Closer economic coöperation, he points out, would enable a reduction of taxation on both sides of the Pacific and would bring greater gains from trade and commerce.

He concludes with the plea that both Americans and Japanese work toward a goal that assures "menace toward none with security for all."

Best Printed Books Shown in Edinburgh

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—A notable collection of books has been placed on view in the museum of the Edinburgh College of Art. They comprise "The Fifty Best Books of 1930" as selected by the First Edition Club, London. These books are chosen not on account of their content, but on account of their printing and general appearance.

The subject matter of the books is in itself of interest. Among others appear "The Second Journey to Eliza" by Laurence Sterne, and "Conversations with George Moore," printed by R. and R. Clark, Edinburgh. The same firm are responsible for "The Compleat Walton."

Along with the books is a special exhibit of fine modern printing. There are examples of the Ashendene Press in type designed on the basis of fifteenth century books, and the Doves Press, in type which has been described as "the finest formal book type of all time."

There is an interesting example of the "one-man" book. The play "Daneway" was written, printed, folded, sewn and bound all by the author, Lloyd Haberley, who also drew the illustrations and engraved them in wood.

Manchester Offers Musical Courses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—School children in this city have unequaled opportunities for learning to appreciate good music, but the rapid development in radio and other mechanical music is making the outlook in the musical profession extremely uncertain.

These two facts emerge from an address made to the Soroptomist Club by Dr. Walter Carroll, musical adviser to the Manchester education committee, and from the report of the Royal Manchester College of Music.

Dr. Carroll has four professional musicians giving lectures and recitals in Manchester schools, with their 120,000 pupils, to teach what is best in musical culture. This is in addition to the more specific musical training which is given to public school children from the age of 3 as part of the ordinary curriculum.

Singing of part, folk, national, classical and modern songs forms part of the syllabus. In addition, they have the chance to develop through their own choir and orchestra and through the opportunity of attending, at cheap rates, the orchestral concerts subsidized by the municipality.

PRESIDENT ISSUES DECREE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The President of the Polish Republic has issued a decree for the commercialization of the State Railways which up to now have shown a deficit. It is hoped the new system will have a better result and yield revenue.

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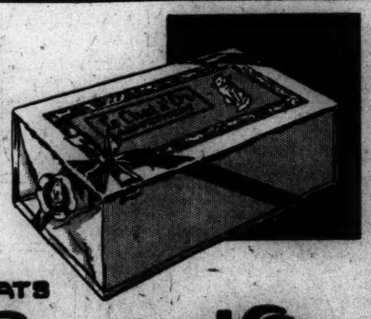
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12	0 x	10	6	10	3	0	7	7	0
12	0 x	12	0	11	12	0	8	8	0
13	6 x	9	0	9	15	9	7	1	9
13	6 x	10	6	11	8	6	8	5	6
13	6 x	12	0	13	1	0	9	9	0
15	0 x	12	0	14	10	0	10	10	0
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Two Sister Bulbs

By JEAN HUNT

DOWN in the soft black soil of the lily field two bulbs were waiting side by side. Through the summer they had lived near together in the rich earth, their long spears pushing upward, hungry for sunshine. Now they must rest and get ready for next summer and their crowning glory of blossoms.

"How I have enjoyed this good warm home!" sighed one bulb. "Our work has seemed easier than I feared. I have really been very happy, with green leaves growing above me, sending down their messages of cheer and strength."

"Humph!" snorted the other bulb contemptuously. She was a trifle larger than the first bulb, and felt quite superior. "Only a ninny would really like being buried out of sight in the earth. How can anyone see what a fine bulb I am, when I must stay down here with nobody but ants and earthworms to associate with?"

"But so long as we are growing, and doing our best all the time, what difference does it make who sees us?" The smaller bulb was puzzled. "They can tell what kind of bulbs we are by our leaves, and next summer by our flowers."

"It may not make any difference to you, but to me," haughtily, "it makes all the difference in the world. I have taken great pains to grow big and round, but it will be all to no purpose if I am to stay hidden in the dark."

A Spade Appears

The smaller bulb was just going to reply, when the particles of earth began to quiver above them. They were pushed aside, and the broad end of a spade appeared.

"Careful, there," a voice gave warning. "This row is the very best in the field. Better use your fingers to dig them up. The boss wouldn't like to lose any of them."

Then appeared fingers, which groped through the black soil. Finally they cupped themselves about the smaller bulb and drew her slowly from the soil.

"Oh, oh!" she exclaimed, for she was tied into the ground by unnumbered tiny root hairs that had fed her valiantly all summer. "Wait a moment! You are leaving so many of my root hairs behind. They are my friends. Don't tear me away from them. Leave me in peace!"

It was of no use. This was the next step for her, and she had no choice. She was laid gently in the bottom of a small basket, with a few other bulbs. The ordinary bulbs had been thrown into a bushel basket, but these special ones were kept separate.

"Here, you forgot me," cried the large round bulb as the basket moved on. To get away, to see the world, and to let the world see her—that was the life for which she longed.

In her impatience she grew quite cross, even with the friendly little earthworm who presently gnawed his way to her. He was an old friend, and every day loosened the soil about her to make her more comfortable.

Now the owner expected to get from this row his champion lily for the big flower show next summer. He was taking especial care of these, his finest bulbs. He came tramping down among the holes that had been dug, and of course soon saw the rough coat of the forgotten lily bulb.

"Careless!" he exclaimed. "I must speak to the diggers again," and he picked the bulb from the soil, putting it into his pocket. "It is a perfect one, too. It might produce the champion lily next summer. What carelessness!" Grumbling, he tramped on down the row.

"Could anything be more perfect?" said the wonderful bulb to herself, as she jogged along in the man's pocket. She felt greatly uplifted. "It did hurt a little to part from those clinging little root hairs, but what do I care for that? He thinks me perfect."

Delicious Praise

As she heard the diggers upbraided for their carelessness, she was mentioned once more as a perfect bulb. Truly she was superior! At the owner's home she heard words of admiration from everyone, and did not miss a bit of this delicious praise.

At last the owner tied a piece of string around her to identify her. Then he took her down to the bulb house where all the rest of the bulbs were lying in baskets. She was placed carefully right on top of the very basket in which her sister bulb was lying humbly at the bottom of the pile.

To be among the other bulbs gave her an exquisite pleasure. She had traveled, had been admired. She could talk for hours, and every word was about herself. The other bulbs listened politely at first, for they were really rather lonely after their many months in the ground. However, they soon discovered a certain sameness in her ideas. They were all about her own glories, when they could plainly see that she was no different from the rest of the bulbs except in size.

"Can't you forget it all for a while and just rest?" asked a gentle bulb close beside her. "You ought to, you know, in order to get ready for hard work when we are put into the ground again."

"In the ground!" the big bulb hissed out the words with great scorn. "Do you think for one moment that I am going back into any dark old hole? No, indeed; I have tasted freedom, and admiration. I shall never go back to the drudgery of the ground again."

"Well, of course, we do have to work hard down in the ground," mused the gentle bulb, "and it does seem good to have rest here. Still, I must say that it would be a great disappointment to me to think I would never again have a chance to grow."

"Oh, I mean to grow," said the big bulb, loftily. "With one of my superiority and sensitive temperament, that can easily be managed right here, where everyone can readily see what wonders I am about." And to this novel opinion the gentle bulb had nothing to say.

After many weeks, the door of the bulb house was opened. Warm sunshine streamed in upon the baskets filled with bulbs. From outside came the odor of freshly turned earth.

"Growing time is almost here," the bulbs whispered together. "It will not be long before we are back at work."

Soon the heavy footsteps of the planters resounded. They were getting the bulbs for the first planting.

"That smaller basket, there in the corner," the owner pointed out, "contains my choicest bulbs. The ground must be specially prepared for them, and I will plant them myself. That is where I shall get the champion lily, and the cathedral display, too."

As the men left the bulb house that day, the large bulb on top of the special basket rolled off into a corner and lay far back, hidden by a big box of seeds, so that when the owner finally came for the basket of prize bulbs, the finest one was left behind.

She was triumphant. She was going to succeed in avoiding that hard work in the earth. She prepared herself to enjoy her free life. To be sure, not many people came near her, but nevertheless she had plenty of company. Tiny field mice, scampering beetles, crawling spiders were her neighbors and callers. She took care, too, to see that they all noticed her, and learned of her importance. To add to her joy, she felt that she was beginning to grow. There could be no doubt about it—something long and thin was sprouting. She was thrilled.

"This is what comes of not being tied to the usual things," she said to a lively cricket who happened to be visiting her. "Here I can rest, and at the same time grow without being buried out of sight in that stifling ground. Do you not see that I am growing? Yes, my dear friend, nibble my roots if you will. They are almost dead anyway, and I shall not need the poor things again. If one is only superior enough, one grows without the usual life of hardship and toil. Come back soon, and see the lovely flower that I shall produce."

Many Weeks Later

Many weeks passed. Outside in the field grew thousands of stately plants, and the tallest and straightest of them were the plants from the prize bulbs. Each was crowned with a long slender bud, ready to unfold into blossoms.

Now they were hurried to a boat bound for the big city and the flower show. They were carried with all care from the dock to the conservatory, where the show was to be held, and there they were tenderly cared for until every bud had opened into glorious bloom.

Meanwhile, back in the bulb house, cleaning time had come. Workers were hard at it with brush and broom. In the course of time they reached the corner where the largest bulb of all had been living at ease all summer.

"Why, look there, in that corner by the seed box." One of the workers, scrubbing the floor, shrank back in fright. "What is that thing? A white snake?" She was pointing to something yellowish-white and snake-like that twisted out from behind the box.

The other worker reached out and lightly touched the strange thing. Then she boldly pulled it out of hiding. It curled about fantastically, and at the end was a shrunken, wrinkled ball that came tumbling along over the rough boards. Around it clung dusty cobwebs, and from it trailed a circle of dirty string.

"That's nothing but an old lily bulb that wasn't put into the ground." The scrub woman was scornful. "It does look queer. We might as well throw it on the rubbish heap. Too bad it wasn't put into the ground with the rest of the bulbs."

The two went on working, but the silly bulb, not knowing the shrunken ugly thing she had become, looked about her with pride, perfectly satisfied with what she had accomplished.

At the flower show in the distant city, her sister bulb felt tired but very happy. From her industry had grown a sturdy plant, and finally a flower. She did not herself know how beautiful that lily had become, with its petals curving gracefully outward. They glistened like diamonds richly scattered over living pearl, and they revealed the brilliant powder of golden pollen within. The blue ribbon of the champion hung from her slender stalk when the judges of the flower show had finished their work. When the time came to take the more perfect blooms to the cathedral, she was chosen first of all.

She was placed in the very heart of the display, and surrounded by green feathers of ferns so that her beauty stood out like a star. Her perfume stole through the quiet of the cathedral. All eyes were upon her, for in her own way she was as eloquent and beautiful a sermon as any ever heard in that place.

Of all this, the tired bulb down in the black earth of the flowerpot knew nothing. She was nevertheless supremely happy, for had she not reared a plant, and after a great expenditure of time and effort, a flower had developed from her labors.

"This is indeed great happiness," she told herself, "to have done one's best and to have succeeded at the cost of much hard work. It has been lonely without my sister bulb. She was so much finer and larger than I. What wonders she must have accomplished!" And the humble bulb there in the black earth never dreamed what a failure her sister bulb had been.

Making a File of Maps

Almost any boy will enjoy making a collection of maps and booklets that tell about trains, buses, and airplane routes leading from the nearest big city, as well as those that give information on other features.

One boy has a special file where he keeps a complete collection of such things so that at a moment's notice he can find a time-table concerning transportation, or a map that shows houses, streets and cities in various localities, mountains and valleys, automobile routes, well-known trails and camps, maps that explain the earth formation in a certain section, or perhaps a map of various harbors.

These supplies may easily be obtained by writing to "The Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C." for information and prices. The maps range in price from seven cents to more than $1 and come in various sizes and colors. Many interesting booklets and maps are offered freely by information centers, gasoline stations and chamber of commerce offices.

One boy who expected to go to a camp in another state got maps which showed the rivers, roads, trails, houses and schools of that state as well as the height of the hills, and learned beforehand something about the country where he was going to spend several months. This plan might well be followed by any boy or girl who expects to travel or to live in a new place.

Maps of Your Own City

It is interesting to get different maps of the city in which you live. One boy kept a map of his city on his bedroom wall, and whenever anyone wanted to know the location of a certain street he could quickly give him exact directions.

Do you know how many airplane routes lead through your state? Do you know how many airports there are within 50 miles of your home? Special maps will answer these questions as well as keep you in touch with some of the latest developments in air travel.

Maps of various kinds aid greatly in school work. How much more real to you a book may be, how much better you can understand some of your studies, if you find the location of the places mentioned by looking on a map in your collection.

An Evening's Fun

The study of different maps is as interesting as a game. They may be used for an evening's fun by asking your companions the location of various cities, the meaning of certain lines or dots on the maps, or by questioning them on certain interesting facts about their own city and state. Many facts which may be little known to them, you may have found by studying your maps or by looking over your booklets.

Child's Book of Questions

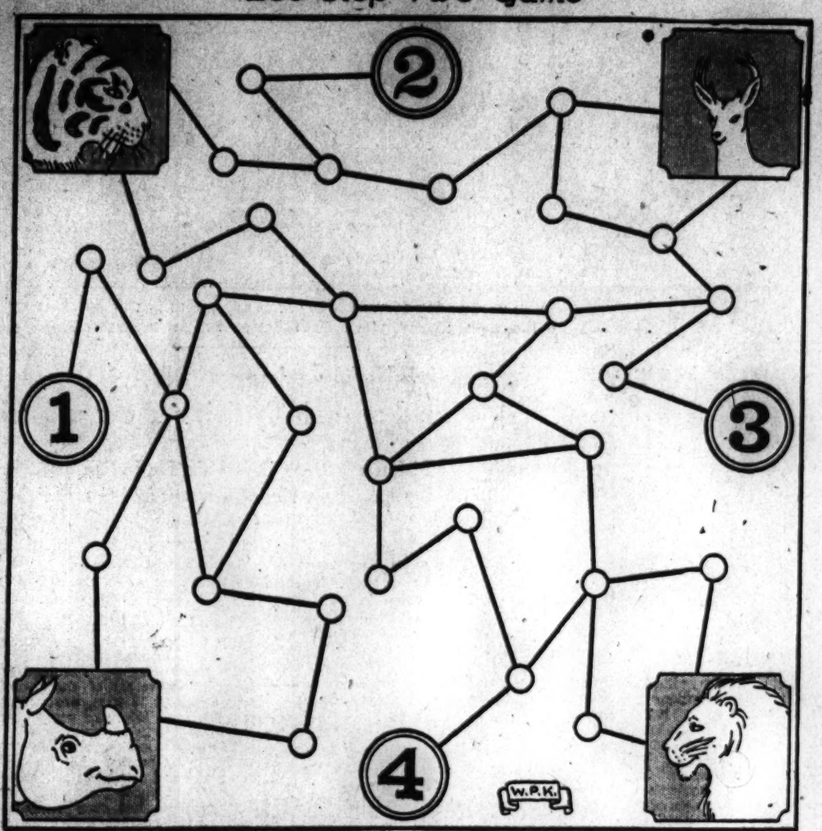
SERIES NO. 1

Supply the next line for each of the following quotations:

1. "Hickory, Dickory, Dock, ..."
2. "I should like to rise and go ....."
3. "I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris, and he; ....."
4. "Many things Nokomis taught him ....."
5. "Tiger! Tiger! burning bright, ..."
6. "'Twas the night before Christmas, when all though the house ....."
7. "'O Oysters, come and walk with us!' ....."
8. "The gingham dog and the calico cat ....."
9. "Water, water, everywhere, ..."
10. "The ploughman homeward plods his weary way, ..."

Score.....
10 points per question

Zoo Step-Two Game



Two, three or four may play the Zoo Step-Two Game. Each player takes a counter (a small button or a dried bean will do) and places it on one of the numbered circles. The players then take turns moving along the lines, being sure to move just two steps or circles each turn. The object of the game is to visit each of the four animals, reaching each by exact count, and then to return to the numbered circle from which the player started, arriving by exact count. The player who completes the tour of Zoo and returns to his numbered circle first wins the game. The animals should be visited in order in a counter-clockwise direction.

If you fail to reach an animal by exact count by taking the most direct route, you should try more roundabout paths until you find one which permits you to reach the animal square by exact count.

This game will serve also as a very enjoyable game of solitaire.

[To preserve the game for use, it should be cut out and mounted on cardboard.]

A Queen's Doll

Founded on Fact

MANY years ago, Wooden Doll sat very stiffly on the edge of a chair in the royal drawing-room—waiting.

"Oh, my," she whispered, smoothing her long, silk skirts, "whatever shall I say? I never dreamt of belonging to royalty!"

When the little Princess Anne appeared, however, she exclaimed, "Oh, you darling!" and then Wooden Doll smiled.

"Why," she thought, "she's just as nice as an everyday mother!"

Even about the year 1870 it was not a small thing to be the best beloved doll child of an English princess. But that did not make Wooden Doll a bit proud, and she was always ready to bow graciously to other dolls when she was taken out.

Years rolled by, such happy years, when Wooden Doll shared her royal mother's secrets—and never told one of them. She stayed just the same, except that her clothes wore out from time to time. But the little Princess Anne became bigger and bigger, till at last she was quite grown up.

On that day, Wooden Doll told herself sadly, "'Specks she won't want me any more now."

Nothing of the sort! Princess Anne loved her right to the day when word came that she was now Queen Anne.

"Gracious, I never thought that would happen!" Wooden Doll was surprised!

Now she was a more important wooden person than ever, and was allowed to listen while clever, serious men talked about all sorts of things with the Queen. Even the great Duke of Marlborough must have shaken hands with Wooden Doll, and that is something that the most special doll child of today cannot claim.

It was probably during the royal spring cleaning that Wooden Doll was moved one day, and when Queen Anne asked for her she was nowhere to be found.

"Bother, that's upset the royal household," thought Wooden Doll. "If only I could push this drawer open they'd soon see me."

As it was, the royal household had to stay upset, and she was left in that drawer till it was no longer Queen Anne who reigned in England, but King George I.

When she was shown to him, the King never dreamed that she knew such tremendous secrets. "Quaint, most quaint," he said. "I think we'll send her to live in the country."

So Wooden Doll soon found herself in a large Kent house with a lovely garden.

"There!" She snuggled into the window seat with a joyous sigh, and told the tall tree waving outside, "I haven't been so happy since I belonged to the little Princess Anne!"

Here she stayed for a very long time, till there was another queen ruling by herself over England.

"I wonder if she'll need me?" thought Wooden Doll, remembering what a great help she had been to Queen Anne.

But nobody told Queen Victoria about her, and possibly if they had done she would have smiled and said, "Oh, please thank her very much for thinking of it, but I have my own precious darlings."

So more and more years slipped past, till it was nearly today.

Then suddenly Wooden Doll woke up one morning and said, "I would like, for a change, to see how the great outside world is getting on!"

When he heard of that, the kind old gentleman to whom she now belonged said that he would send her to London. So in a few days she was packed up carefully and carried off to an Exhibition of Period Models.

"You quaint little dear!" cried the world of today, and Wooden Doll nodded her head, and rustled her wide skirts. "Thank you," she answered, "I'm glad you like me."

It was a very happy time, but as everything was so strange she was really glad when the exhibition closed, and she was sent back to her country house.

"Now," she thought joyfully, "I can dream and dream once more of the days of long ago, when I was the beloved doll child of the little Princess Anne."

Which is exactly what she is doing at this very second.

The Eucalyptus Trees

The fragrant eucalyptus trees
Are dancing underneath the moon;
If they grow taller
They will reach
The stars, I'm thinking,
Soon, soon!

All night they whisper in the wind,
And nod their heads as if they knew
A little boy was calling out
"Good night, good night to you!"

AILEEN BEAUFORT.

Key to Maze Puzzle

Mail Bag

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

We have a pet squirrel that we call Pal. Almost every day he comes up to our window sill on the second floor and waits until we feed him some shell peanuts. When we do he will sit there and eat them while we eat our breakfast.

I am 12 years of age and would like to correspond with some girl of my age in England. I am wishing all of the Mail Baggers a Happy New Year.

Mabel McK.

[Did you read "Squirrels Come Calling" on the Children's Page last Monday, Mabel? —Ed.]

Ardmore, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

Ardmore is an interesting town surrounded by beautiful country. This country was at one time inhabited by Indians, but now it is as civilized as any of the older states. I enjoy reading the letters in the Mail Bag and would be glad to receive letters from children anywhere, who would like to know more about Oklahoma.

I am 11 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School and enjoy reading the Children's Page of the Monitor.

Johnnie B.

Whittier, California

Dear Editor:

We are studying Egypt, so we thought we would write a letter to see if we could make some Egyptian friends. Our teacher brought The Christian Science Monitor to school and read us some letters from the paper. I am in the sixth grade. The name of our school is John Muir.

There are 22 children in our room, and about 420 children in the whole school. In our room we have a sand table and are trying to make Egypt on it. Some are trying to make the sphinx and some are making pyramids. I am drawing a map of Egypt. We have been having a lot of fun.

I would like to have a girl write to me and tell about Egypt and the schools there.

Deloris H.

Altadena, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag, but I have been reading the Children's Page in the Monitor for about two years.

We live in Altadena, a few blocks away from the famous deodar Christmas tree row. They are lighted with electric lights from top to bottom. The trees grow on both sides of the street and the street is about a mile long. It is a beautiful sight at night, as the trees are decorated with electric lights every year, from Christmas until New Year's.

Today I saw for the second time the Tournament of Roses in Pasadena. It is held every year on New Year's Day. I am 9 years old, and I am in the 4A grade in school. I should like to hear from some girl about my age.

Jean B.

Clarksburg, West Virginia

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before but I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor.

My favorite sports are golf and swimming, and I love all kinds of animals. I love to read about Snubs. I would like very much to correspond with someone about my age. I am 10.

Buster L.

Romford, Essex, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Mail Bag letters, also Snubs and Waddles.

I am nine years old, and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was four.

We write poetry at school, and I am sending you the piece I did for Christmas.

Ivor J.

[Thank you for the little verse, Ivor.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:
Virginia R (9), Bakersfield, Calif.
Martyn McK. (9), St. Louis, Mo.
B. R. (9), New York, N. Y.
Peggy S. (10), Concord, Mass.—Collecting stamps.
Joyce K. (10), Dallas, Tex.
Eleanor R. (10), Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Geraldine H. (11), Dunedin, New Zealand.
Elizabeth T. (11), Oak Bluffs, Mass.

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THE HOME FORUM

Ralph Hodgson's Small Volume

WHERE is there a more original or a more interesting poet than Ralph Hodgson? A shy reserve has wrapped him from our eyes so that we know strangely little about him. Some few uncorrelated facts have seeped through to tease our curiosity. He is a native of Yorkshire; he has been a journalist and at one time an editor; he has visited America and is at present in Japan; his hobbies are billiards and pugilism; and he is one of the leading authorities in England on bull terriers. Beyond these items we know little. Nor do we need to know more to appreciate his literary work.

I cannot recall any other English poet whose unusual renown rests on such a thin parcel of work. His production consists of some thirty short poems and two others of medium length! This true artist looks on poetry as something rare and not as the casual outpouring of an idle moment's thought. Someone has said that he gives only his "high moments" to it. He has consistently refused to lend his pen to hack work.

His poetry was published between 1907 and 1917 in yellow-backed pamphlets at "The Sign of the Flying Flame" and sponsored by the famous "Poetry Book Shop." There was a volume, The Last Blackbird, which appeared in 1907, but Mr. Hodgson wishes this forgotten. In 1917 he gathered together what he considered his best work and published it under the impersonal title of Poems.

When I hold this tiny volume in my hand and consider its magic and enduring charm, I marvel at its restraint. Since 1907 William Butler Yeats has written at least twelve volumes of verse, Alfred Noyes about fourteen, and John Masefield thirty!

It seems particularly appropriate that many of Hodgson's poems were issued, like some of the old ballads, as broadsides. For there is much in his work to remind one of the ballad. Although he has claimed Shelley as his favorite poet, there is little of Ariel in his work—no nuances, no half-lights, hardly any fantasy. And, most unlike Shelley, there is never a word too much. Mr. Hodgson "does not over shoot himself in his first few lines" as so many of our poets do. I doubt whether any poet today, except perhaps W. H. Davies, can approach the simplicity of his style, and he can say more in a few short lines than even Mr. Davies. His indictment of selfish utilitarianism in "Stupidity Street" is a well-known example:

"I saw with open eyes
Singing birds sweet
Sold in the shops
For the people to eat,
Sold in the shops of
Stupidity Street.

"I saw in vision
The worm in the wheat,
And in the shops nothing
For people to eat;
Nothing for sale in
Stupidity Street."

In his hand the old conventional meters burn anew. A distinctly unique melody sounds from his lines that echoes for long hours after reading. The swing and the ring of the often-quoted lines from "Time, You Old Gipsy Man," are inimitable:

"Time, you old gipsy man,
Will you not stay,
Put up your caravan
Just for one day? . . .
Last week in Babylon,
Last night in Rome,
Morning, and in the crush
Under Paul's dome;
Under Paul's dial
You tighten your rein—
Only a moment,
And off once again."

It is quite true that the strange magic of his verse depends partly on his restraint and his music, but it also is caused by his imagery. From his few pages I can recall more vivid unforgettable pictures, etched often in a paucity of words, than from any other contemporary poet. Frequently he demonstrates his power to make his pictures almost tangible. Having heard them once, can one ever forget those lines from "The Wind"?

"Great scutcheoned moths with velvet hoods,
And moths whose wings bore no device,
Blundered out of dusky woods. . . .
Hour in, hour out, the dragon-fly
Raced his image in a ditch
Blue with cloudless under sky;"

Or the famous portrait from "Eve,"

"Picture that orchard sprite,
Eve, with her body white,
Supple and smooth to her
Slim finger tips,
Wondering, listening,
Listening, wondering,
Eve with a berry
Halfway to her lips."

Can a snake be more realistic than that which came,

"Tumbling in twenty rings
Into the grass"

to tempt poor Eve? Or has any poet of our day caught better the sultry atmosphere and teeming life of a tropical jungle than Mr. Hodgson has in "The Bull"?

"Cranes and gaudy parrots go
Up and down the burning sky;
Tree-top cats purr drowsily
In the dim-day green below;
And troops of monkeys, nutting, some,
All disputing, go and come."

But I must not leave my favorite contemporary poet without paying tribute to his noble attitude toward human life. Tenderness runs like an undertone through all his verse. He loves humanity, and particularly individual humanity. Eve to him is a poor unfortunate girl, like any English country maiden today. "The Beggar" is a "good man" in more senses than one. Hodgson does not often desire to pick apart or subtilize his subjects. He considers everything natural, a living prayer to God. This view he sums up succinctly in "The Mystery,"

"He came and took me by the hand
Up to a red rose tree,
He kept His meaning to Himself
But gave a rose to me.

"I did not pray Him to lay bare
The mystery to me,
Enough the rose was Heaven to smell,
And His own face to see."

All nature is a cathedral in which he kneels with reverent head listening to the symphony of praise in which all created things have a voice. It is in "The Song of Honour," his longest poem, that he reaches his greatest intensity in expressing this credo. The poem is the interpretation of a vision in which the poet

"climbed a hill as light fell short
And rooks came home in scrambled sort,"

and

"stared into the sky,
As wondering men have always done
Since beauty and the stars were one."

Beneath him,—

"It seemed, so still the valleys were,
As if the whole world knelt at prayer,
Save me and me alone."

Then he heard "the universal choir" exalting "their Sire" in which join birds, mothers, patriots, rubies, rainbows, hills, mice, lions, roses.

"Earth's lowliest and loudest notes,
Her million times ten million throats
Exalt him loud and long,
And lips and lungs and tongues of grace
From every part and every place
Within the shining of His face,
The universal throng."

A man with a sympathetic religion, which he can express in a panoramic ecstasy like that, and who can at the same time transform ordinary words into remarkable magic, melody and imagery, may have deserved to be called "the most truly original of all contemporary writers." P. M. W.

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The Vale of Kashmir

Circling all the valley, over the wreaths and pennons of cloud that hang over the margin of the waters, stand the Himalayas, sweeping up and up, and streiching back and back, to the white and eternal solitudes of Karakoram, Kirchinjunga, and Everest. A noble frame to a noble picture, enchanting in its color and unsurpassed in its grandeur. All over the Eastern world the City of Waters and its surroundings are held in veneration. . . . Dawn on the Arabian Desert has been described as waking in the heart of an opal; the snow-capped volcanoes and glaciers breaking off into Resurrection Bay on the Alaskan coast are among the most awe-inspiring works of nature; and for dramatic suddenness the terrific Grand Canyon of the Colorado is unsurpassed on earth; but the high Himalayas stand alone, above all the wonders of the world, above all the things of beauty and of terror on this planet. . . .

For days we have been living in soft white clouds, and for hours on end we have been swept by rains that seemed to threaten to remove our bungalow from Senchal Hill to the colossal chasm below Darjeeling. But this afternoon a wind from the direction of Mount Everest blew the monsoon mist out of our eyes and cleared the sky, so that instead of seeing a few yards our sight suddenly extended for a hundred miles and more. Below it is still raining and clouds are tumbling in the valley between us and Tibet, but here the horizon sweeps an arc of a thousand miles from the great hills to the great plains. Kinchinjunga is just across the valley only forty miles away. It piles up in the sky to twenty-eight thousand feet, only a thousand feet less than Everest, and is perhaps the grandest mountain of the earth. — LOWELL THOMAS, in "India, the Land of the Black Pagoda."

Conrad's First Touch of England

No fresh breeze had come with the dawn, only the steady little draught got a more keen edge on it as the eastern sky became bright and glassy with a clean, colourless light. It was while we were all ashore on the islet that a steamer was picked up by the telescope, a black speck like an insect posed on the hard edge of the offing. She emerged rapidly to her water-line and came on steadily, a slim hull with a long streak of smoke slanting away from the rising sun. We embarked in a hurry . . . but we hardly moved three miles an hour.

She was a big, high-class cargo-steamer of a type that is to be met on the sea no more, black hull, with low white superstructure, powerfully rigged with three masts and a lot of yards on the fore; two hands at her enormous wheel—steam steering-gear was not a matter of course in those days—and with them on the bridge three others, bulky in thick blue jackets, ruddy-faced, muffled up, with peaked caps—I suppose all her officers. There are ships I have met more than once and known well by sight whose names I have forgotten; but the name of that ship seen once so many years ago in the clear flush of a cold pale sunrise I have not forgotten. How could I—the first English ship on whose side I ever laid my hand! The name—I read it letter by letter on the bow—was James Westoll. Not very romantic you will say. The name of a very considerable, well-known and universally respected North-country shipowner, I believe. James Westoll! What better name could an honourable hard-working ship have? To me the very grouping of the letters is alive with the romantic feeling of her . . . as I saw her floating motionless, and borrowing an ideal grace from the austere purity of the light.

We were then very near her, and, on a sudden impulse, I volunteered to pull bow in the dinghy which shoved off at once to put the pilot on board, while our boat, fanned by the faint air which had attended us all night, went on gliding gently past the black glistening length of the ship. A few strokes brought us alongside, and it was then that, for the very first time in my life, I heard myself addressed in English—the speech of my secret choice, of my future, of long friendships, of the deepest affections, of hours of toil and hours of ease, and of solitary hours, too, of books read, of thoughts pursued, or remembered emotions—of my very dreams! . . . As to the quality of the address itself I cannot say it was very striking. Too short for eloquence and devoid of all charm of tone, it consisted precisely of the three words, "Look out there," growled out huskily above my head. . . .

The dinghy came with a slight bump against the steamer's side. The pilot, grabbing the rope ladder, had scrambled half-way up before I knew that our task of boarding was done; the harsh, muffled clanging of the engine room telegraph struck my ear through the iron plate; my companion in the dinghy was urging me to "shove off—push hard"; and when I bore against the smooth flank of the first English ship I ever touched in my life, I felt it already throbbing under my open palm.

Her head swung a little to the west, pointing towards the miniature lighthouse of the Jolliette breakwater, far away there, hardly distinguishable against the land. The dinghy danced a squashy, splashy jig in the wash of the wake, and turning in my seat I followed the James Westoll with my eyes. Before she had gone in a quarter of a mile she hoisted her flag as the harbour regulations prescribe for arriving and departing ships. I saw it suddenly flicker and stream out on the flagstaff. The Red Ensign! In the pellucid, colourless atmosphere bathing the drab and grey masses of that southern land, the livid islets, the sea of pale glassy blue under the pale glassy sky of that cold sunrise, it was, as far as the eye could reach, the only spot of ardent colour—flame-like, intense, and presently as minute as the tiny red spark the concentrated reflection of a great fire kindles in the clear heart of a globe of crystal. The Red Ensign—the symbolic, protecting warm bit of bunting flung wide upon the seas, and destined for so many years to be the only roof over my head. —JOSEPH CONRAD, in "Some Reminiscences."

Window Frosting

There is a hymn frost-crystals sing
Upon the window pane,
Spreading as does the swallow's wing
To shed the drops of rain.

Attune your ears to catch the sound
Which falls with rhythmic beat,
Like flowers which sprinkle all the ground—
Or tiny bird-like feet;

Or music of a spider-net,
Where wandering breezes blow
The gossamer, with dew-drops wet,
A-swaying to and fro.

Listen and hear the melody,
And see the crystal throng
Form grass, and fern, and rock and tree—
A picture and a song.

DONALD HAIG.

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The Steps, Anticoli. From a Drypoint by Job Nixon

MR. NIXON loves not only Italy, but the Italian people. With observant sympathy he has studied them, much as Charles Dickens might have done, in their picturesque, humble, everyday life, with its countless little incidents. Mr. Nixon, however, uses the needle instead of the pen to convey his impression, and he does this in a manner full of charm and appeal.

Many prints tell a story—"The Steps, Anticoli" does not tell one story but many. First the steps themselves and the dilapidated Old-World houses between which they wind upward. Even for Italy this is a fascinating setting for all the little happenings which are enacted there, with the old sagging roofs, weather-beaten walls, and slanting doorways whose shadows hold idling or gossiping figures.

And the whole of this delightful scene is enlivened by men and women going about their everyday business, for those who crowd the steps of Anticoli are faithful to old traditions in dress as in habit. The women still carry their round, heavy baskets balanced on erect heads above square shoulders.

Many are the little side incidents with which the artist has enlivened his picture. In one place a fond mother is playing with her child, in another a man is twanging a mandolin, in a third a woman is bargaining with an unseen customer, while a woman in the doorway above is taking, one suspects, a discreet interest in the deal. The print is like a page out of the annals of an uneventful neighborhood. It tells its little stories with amusing charm.

The Downs

Those who live near the Downs learn to miss the beauty of their freedom in other scenery. Large woods oppress, hills seem too high and near; walls, though crannied with moss and fern fronds, limit. It is not that those who love the Downs do not find beauty in these things, but they learn to want the road that has for its sole margin the crimson sainfoin and the flowering road-flax, and the slender wheat; the road that lies like a white thread across the upland turning sickle-shaped towards the stack built on the sky-line. They learn to love the large ragged thorn hedges that define, here and there, the wide sheep-tracks where the dew-ponds lie on the heights, filled with sky colour. They learn to look for the grey shoulders of the upland, set in such contrast with the lush greenness of the valley below, the water-meadows, and the pollard stems, the square-towered churches, the old mills with their bygone machinery, and the wide-spanned barns. Because on these things the eye can rest and find comfort; and in the long low horizon and the wealth of sky it gives, "may feast as on the wideness of the sea."—From "The White Wallet," filled by PAMELA GRIER.

Goddelijk Gezag

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christelijke Wetenschap

IN DE Evangeliën staat verscheidene malen vermeld, dat Jezus handelde of sprak als machthebbende, als gezaghebbende. De macht, welke hij tot uiting bracht, was zoo wezenlijk, dat zij eene genezende uitwerking had op degenen tot wie hij zijne berispingen of geboden richtte.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster der Christelijke Wetenschap, heeft in hare geschriften den weg aangegeven om eene dergelijke geestelijke kracht te bewijzen. Op blz. 395 bijv. van het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," onderricht zij degenen wier streven het is den genezenden invloed van de waarheid aan te toonen „tot ziekte te spreken als machthebbende er over." Algemeen is aangenomen, dat ziekte een despotisch gezag over de menschheid uitoefent, maar de genezingen door Jezus gewerkt, toonen duidelijk aan dat hij door zijn geestelijk begrijpen in staat was geestelijke heerschappij te demonstreeren over alle toestanden van ziekte en zonde, en zelfs over de ondervinding, welke de dood genaamd wordt.

Genezing werd gedurende ongeveer drie eeuwen na den tijd van Jezus als een integraal deel van den Christelijken godsdienst beschouwd. Toen echter het Christendom meer populair begon te worden, en leerstellingen de plaats gingen innemen van demonstratie, werd het genezen steeds minder gezien als het noodwendig gevolg van het aannemen en beleven van het Christendom, totdat ten slotte de genezingen door den Meester en zijne onmiddellijke volgelingen gewerkt, eenvoudig als „wonderen" beschouwd werden, welke een speciaal voorrecht zouden wezen aan Jezus en de zijnen verleend, en welke daarom niet langer door de menschheid in het algemeen nagestreefd behoefden te worden. Het is duidelijk, dat dit nimmer in de bedoeling van Jezus gelegen heeft, want Johannes haalt de volgende woorden van hem aan: „Die in mij gelooft, de werken, die ik doe, zal hij ook doen." En Markus vermeldt dat de Meester sprak: „En degenen, die geloofd zullen hebben, zullen deze teekenen volgen: . . . op kranken zullen zij de handen leggen, en zij zullen gezond worden."

Wat het Evangelie-verhaal van déne der genezingen door Jezus tot stand gebracht, bijzonder belangwekkend maakt, is de verwijzing naar dit goddelijk gezag. Het is het geval van de genezing van den dienstknecht van den hoofdman over honderd. Toen hij des Meesters hulp inriep, was de hoofdman over honderd zoo zeker er van, dat Jezus de macht, benoodigd voor de genezing, bezat, dat, toen deze tot hem zeide: „Ik zal komen en hem genezen," de hoofdman over honderd antwoordde: „Spreek alleenlijk een woord, en mijn knecht zal genezen worden." Bovendien gaf hij als reden voor zijne overtuiging het feit aan dat ook hij was: „een mensch, onder de macht van anderen" gesteld, eene verklaring, welke hij verduidelijkte door er aan toe te voegen, dat hij krijgsknechten onder zich had, „en ik zeg tot dezen: Ga! en hij gaat; en tot den anderen: Kom! en hij komt; en tot mijnen dienstknecht: Doe dat! en hij doet het." Jesus' antwoord toonde, hoe hoog hij des hoofdmans erkenning van de bron dezer macht stelde: „Voorwaar zeg ik u, ik heb zelfs in Israël zoo groot een geloof niet gevonden!"

Mrs. Eddy's ontdekking van de Christelijke Wetenschap was het gevolg van ondervindingen welke haar eigen genezing in 1866 van de ernstige gevolgen van een ongeval insloten. Deze genezing werd teweeggebracht door het geestelijk licht, dat zij ontving, terwijl zij in Mattheüs de genezing las van den geraakte. Als gevolg van deze ondervindingen, ontdekte zij het goddelijk Beginsel en de wet, welke ten grondslag lagen aan hare eigen genezing en aan al de genezingen uit den Bijbel. In 1875 zag dientengevolge de eerste editie van Science and Health het licht, een boekwerk, dat zij later een aantal malen herzag om de verklaringen van de waarheid, welke zij ontdekt en bewezen had, in duidelijker bewoordingen neer te leggen. In wezen is echter de laatste herziening hetzelfde boek, dat zij vele jaren van te voren uitgaf; en van den beginne af heeft dit leerboek door de genezingen, welke op het bestudeeren ervan volgden, zijn goddelijk gezag bewezen.

Ditzelfde besef van ware macht kan stap voor stap verkregen worden door diegenen die oprecht en trouw den Bijbel te zamen met Mrs. Eddy's werken bestudeeren. Zij die dit doen, bevinden dat zij, als zij groeien in hun begrijpen en toepassen van de Christelijke Wetenschap, een toenemend besef krijgen van gezag over de vraagstukken en moeilijkheden, welke deel uitmaken van de menschelijke ervaring. Als gevolg daarvan beginnen zij eerst in kleine, later in grootere dingen, hunne ingeboren geestelijke heerschappij te verwezenlijken, welke hen in staat stelt vrijheid te demonstreeren van zonde, ziekte en disharmonie in het algemeen. Bovendien bevinden zij, dat zij in staat zijn anderen te helpen deze zelfde vrijheid te ervaren, welke zij gewinnen. Deze heerschappij wordt bereikt door het realiseeren van de almacht van het goede en de daaruit voortvloeiende onmacht en onwerkelijkheid van het kwade.

Mrs. Eddy laat zich duidelijk uit over dit punt, waar zij in het leerboek zegt (blz. 14): „Geheel gescheiden van het geloof en den droom van het stoffelijk leven, is het goddelijk Leven, geestelijk begrijpen openbarend en het bewustzijn van 's menschen heerschappij over de geheele aarde.' En aan deze verklaring voegt zij toe: „Dit begrijpen werpt dwaling uit en geneest de kranken, en met dit begrijpen kunt gij spreken als machthebbende.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Gemeenschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Divine Authority

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE Gospels the statement is made several times that Jesus acted or spoke with authority. The authority he expressed was so substantial that it produced a healing effect upon those to whom he directed his rebukes or commands.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has explained in her writings the way to exemplify similar spiritual power. On page 395 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," for instance, she instructs those who are striving to prove the healing efficacy of the truth to "speak to disease as one having authority over it." Disease has been generally regarded as exercising despotic authority over humanity, but the healings wrought by Jesus show clearly that through his spiritual understanding he was able to demonstrate spiritual dominion over all phases of sickness and sin, and even over the experience called death.

Healing was recognized as an integral part of the Christian religion for about three hundred years following the time of Jesus. As, however, Christianity became more popular, and doctrine took the place of demonstration, healing came to be regarded less and less as the natural consequence of the acceptance and practice of Christianity, until finally the healings performed by the Master and his immediate followers were looked upon simply as "miracles," which were their special prerogative, and which were, therefore, no longer to be emulated by mankind in general. It is clear that Jesus never intended this to be the case, for John quotes him as saying, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." And Mark records these words of the Master: "These signs shall follow them that believe; . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

In one particular healing that Jesus accomplished, the Gospel record is peculiarly interesting in its reference to this divine authority. It is the case of the healing of the centurion's servant. When appealing to the Master for help, the centurion felt so certain that Jesus was possessed of the power requisite to heal that when the latter said, "I will come and heal him," the centurion answered, "Speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed." Moreover, he gave as the reason for his sense of conviction the fact that he also was "a man under authority," a statement he amplified by adding that he had soldiers under him, "and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it." Jesus' reply showed appreciation of the centurion's recognition of the source of power: "Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel."

Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science as the result of experiences which included her own recovery in 1866 from the serious effects of an accident. This healing resulted from her spiritual illumination while reading the description given by Matthew of the healing of the man sick of the palsy. As the result of these experiences, she discovered the divine Principle and law underlying her own healing and the healings of Biblical times. In 1875, therefore, she published the first edition of Science and Health, which she later revised a number of times in order to clarify her statements of the truth she had discovered and proved. In substance, however, the latest revision is the same book that she published many years before; and from the very start, by the healings that have followed its study, this textbook has proved its divine authority.

This same sense of true power can be gained step by step by those individuals who honestly and earnestly study the Bible, together with Mrs. Eddy's writings. Such students find that as they progress in their understanding and application of Christian Science they obtain an increasing sense of "authority" over the problems and difficulties pertaining to human experience. As a result they begin to realize, first in small instances and later in larger ones, their native spiritual dominion, which enables them to demonstrate freedom from sin, sickness, and discord generally. Moreover, they find themselves able to help others to attain the same freedom that they themselves are gaining. This dominion is reached through the realization of the omnipotence of good, and the consequent powerlessness and unreality of evil.

Mrs. Eddy is explicit on this point, saying in the textbook (p. 14), "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth." And to this statement she adds these words: "This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak 'as one having authority.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

"Jine de Coonjine"

In a pleasant song book compiled not long ago by Carl Sandburg entitled "The American Song Bag," the steamboat song is conspicuous by its absence. This puzzled me for a time. How Carl Sandburg, searching for songs which most typify the American spirit of the West and middle West in the early years of the last century, could have overlooked the songs clustering about so profoundly an American institution as the steamboat! I knew that there were songs peculiar to steamboat life and to nothing else—to the Negro roustabouts who added by their very presence so much to the colorful steamboating days on the Western Waters. All my life I had heard rousters singing as they loaded and unloaded the steamboats. Why, I asked myself, should Carl Sandburg, who is known to have a most commendable fondness for Negro folksongs, have overlooked the roustabout river songs?

But when I sailed in to make a collection of those same steamboat songs myself, I understood. It is practically impossible to transmit most of them to print. By that I do not mean to say all rouster songs are unfit to be sung in mixed company. Far from it, I believe that a very few unprintable songs ever lightened the labor of any boatload of rousters. But I do know it is difficult to find an old river rouster who will sing those songs in this day and time, in such a clear and pronounceable manner as to enable you to transfer the words to paper and make sense out of them. . . .

You may have heard these quaint, semi-barbaric melodies floating up to you on the upper steamboat deck as you have watched a crowd of rousters below loading the boat under the energetic urgings of a mate; swinging in an unending stream up and down the stageplank; transferring a mountain of miscellaneous freight from the bank to the forecastle, from the forecastle to the bank. You may have caught the perfectly balanced rhythms, the recurring, modulated minors, the comically wailing refrain, the identical names running through the songs again and again. But when you endeavored to capture a stanza, even a line, in words that can be put down in black and white, the vast chances are that you give up in despair. . . .

If the pace of the men quickens, the beat of the song quickens also for the two must be in perfect harmony. It is as impossible for a Negro under these conditions to move or to sing unrhythmically as it would be for him to be unready when the dinner bell rings.

And it is an astonishing thing—the way the piles of freight disappear under the urgings of the mate and the beauty of the song:

De Coonjine, jine de Coonjine,
De Coonjine, jine de Coonjine,
Roll dat cotton bale down de hill
De Coonjine, jine de Coonjine.

Beauty, did I say? And with reason! There is a haunting, if barbaric quality to all the Coonjine songs which it is impossible to convey through the medium of cold print. You cannot understand it until you have heard it. — GARNETT LAIDLAW ESKEW, in "The Pageant of the Packets."

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BEAR SELLING GIVES MARKET A HEAVY TONE

Some Substantial Declines Recorded—Volume of Trading Light

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The stock market closed weak today, with net losses of 1 to 4 points general. Trading, however, was dull, and the turnover approximated only 1,550,000 shares.

New York Central, Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading, Frisco, Westinghouse and Eastman Kodak dropped 4 points or more, and there were 3-point declines in Allied Chemical, Rock Island, Erie, Southern Railway and Delaware & Hudson.

U. S. Steel, Southern Railway and Delaware & Hudson and American Telephone sank a couple of points.

Usual Bear Talk

Professional traders who returned to the short side argued that the optimism attendant upon the turn of the year had shown signs of waning, and that the market might be said to have discounted much of the seasonal improvement in business that has appeared so far. It was also pointed out that there had been no important corrective reaction in some time, and that the reduced short interest had impaired the technical position.

The day's news seemed to exert influence on prices. Orders for rails continue to foreshadow improvement in steel production, which, it is believed, will show another increase this week since some plants are expanding operations this week. Further cuts in tire prices were announced. Bar silver rallied half a cent in the York market.

Pronounced easiness was still evident in the money markets. Demand loans held officially at 1½ per cent., with plenty of funds offered at 1 per cent.

Small Changes in Bonds

There was a lull in the bidding for bonds at the start of a new week today, and the market found itself unable to do more than hold its ground.

Most of the changes were of the smallest variety and fairly evenly divided in their direction in the domestic section. Movements in the foreign list showed considerable irregularity. Sentiment toward Brazilian bonds was helped by announcement of the appointment of Sir Otto Niemeyer as financial adviser to the Brazilian Government. Demand for German Governments, whose advance was a conspicuous development last week, was fair around Saturday's closing figure.

Overshadowing the quiet movement of listed issues was the sharp advance in new offerings. The day's total of $64,000,000 was the largest in several weeks, and is the result of the strong comeback made by the bond market in the past fortnight.

Nearly all of it was contributed by utilities. Detroit Edison Company offered $34,984,000 4½s, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. $25,000,000 4½s, and Arkansas Power & Light Company $3,-000,000 5s.

There have been definite signs that the railroads will seek new loans, some of which have been delayed for several months. The Baltimore & Ohio asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue $2,728,000 5s and the Cotton Belt would issue $2,839,000 mortgage bonds and pledge them as collateral for short-term notes.

Bonds and notes of industrial corporations in the United States maturing this year will reach the highest figure for the last decade. Dow, Jones & Co. reports. The 1931 figure is $347,591,280, compared with $338,760,370 in 1930. The largest maturities will fa'l due in April.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 12	Last Jan. 10
250	Am & Cont	10	10	10	..
220	Am Found	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
50	Am Pneu	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
873	Am T&T	186¾	184¾	185	186½
460	Amoskeag	9½	8¾	8¾	9
1100	Andes Pet	.15	.15	.15	.15
25	Ariz Com	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
10	Big Sanf	27	27	27	27
85	Bos El	..	70	70	..
50	Bos El 1 pf	103	103	103	..
130	Bos El 2 pf	88⅝	88½	88½	89
40	B&M pr pf	103	103	103	103
7	Brown pf	58	58	58	..
10	Cop Range	6½	6½	6½	6¾
275	East SS	20	19½	19½	20
49	E G&Fuel	19	18½	18½	..
86	E G&F pf	92½	92	92½	92
35	E G&F pr pf	80⅝	80	80⅝	80⅞
50	E Mass A	..	4	4	..
413	Edison Elec	254	252	252½	254
365	Em Asso	20	18	18	..
250	First Nat S	45	44¾	44¾	45
10	Galv H pf	5½	5½	5½	5½
90	Gen Alloy	4½	4½	4½	..
100	Gen Capital	34	34	34	34
100	Gen Elec Sp	12	12	12	..
20	Georgian pf	9	9	9	9
100	Jenk Tel	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Loew's Thea	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
142	Mass Util	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
535	Nash	32¾	30⅝	31½	31⅞
160	Nat Ser	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
40	NE Tel	135	135	135	136
70	NA Avia	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
2180	No Butte	2	1¾	2	1⅞
15	Old Colony	125	125	125	..
635	Pac Mills	21¾	20½	20½	22
200	Pet Corp pf	35	35	35	..
270	Quincy Min	7¾	7½	7½	..
100	St Mary Ld	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
255	Shawmut	15⅜	15	15	15⅛
30	So Sur	3½	3½	3½	3½
269	Stone Web	45¼	44½	44⅝	45⅝
65	Sull Mach	19½	19	19¼	19
65	Swift & Co	29¼	28¾	29¼	29¾
40	Torrington	46	46	46	45
1610	Tower Mfg	1	.80	1	.90
120	Un Twist D	21	19½	21	20
159	Uni Found	9	8⅝	8¾	9
128	Uni Shoe	57½	56¾	56¾	57½
48	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
35	Util Eq pf	70	69½	69½	70
100	Util Hyd	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
120	Venez M	2¾	2¼	2¼	3

BONDS

10000	Amoskeag 6s	72	72	72	..
2000	E Mass 4½s	26	26	26	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101
1000	Sec Int 5s	69	69	69	..

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC BONDS

The National City Company, Blyth & Co., Inc., American Securities Company, H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., and Peirce, Fair & Co. are offering today at 98 and interest, to yield 4⅝ per cent, an additional issue of $35,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric Company first and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds, series F, due 1960. The major portion of the funds derived from the sale of these bonds will be used to retire certain bond issues of the company and recently acquired companies bearing a higher interest rate with a resultant saving in annual fixed charges.

COTTON SELLS LOWER

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—An opening decline in cotton influenced by relatively easy Liverpool cables and a rather bearish interpretation of cotton goods statistics was followed by comparatively narrow and somewhat irregular fluctuations today. March contracts sold off to 10.18, and July to 10.63 or about 5 to 7 points net lower. Trading was quiet within a point or two of these figures during the middle of the afternoon.

MALAYAN RUBBER STOCKS

LONDON, Jan. 12—Estimated dealers' stocks of rubber in Malaya on Dec. 31, 1930, totaled 39,810 tons, compared with 36,884 on Nov. 30 and 38,807 tons on Dec. 31, 1929. Port stocks on Dec. 31, last, were 5569 tons, compared with 4016 on Nov. 30 and 2391 on Dec. 31, 1929.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 12	Last Jan. 10
45¾	32⅝	1.60	Abitibi	600	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝
37⅞	14¼	1.00	Adams Ex	900	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15¾
13½	3½	..	Adv-Rumely	200	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
1¾	⅞	..	Ahumada	3400	1	⅞	⅞	1
158¾	97½	.40	Air Reduc	11900	99¼	96¼	96¾	97¾
36	7	..	Airway El	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
3¼	⅝	..	Ajax Rubber	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
9⅛	8¼	.40	Alaska Jun	1000	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
9¾	6¼	..	Albany PWP	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
35⅝	34⅛	2.50	Alleghany	7700	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
39¾	31½	3½	Allegh Sl ptd	100	33	33	33	33
345	130¾	..	Allied Chem	7900	168¾	165	165	168¾
128¼	106	4	Allied Ch pf	100	123½	123½	123½	123½
68	31½	3	Allis-Chal	2300	37	37	37	38½
43½	11⅛	3	Al Port Cem	100	21	21	21	21
21½	10⅛	..	Amazon	1400	21¼	21¼	21½	..
33½	16¼	..	Am Ag Ch ct	100	..	..	..	..
12	3¼	..	Am Best B	30	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
518	138	7	Am Brake pf	500	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
21¾	6¼	..	Allied Chem	400	51	46½	48½	48½
84	28	7	Am Br Bv pf	40	46½	46½	46½	46½
186½	104⅝	11	Am Can	18900	113⅝	111	112⅝	113⅝
63½	24½	6	Am Car & F	100	32	32	32	32
69¾	37	3	Am Chain	300	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
51¾	35	21	Am Chicle	400	51¾	51	51¼	51¾
33	9	..	Am Com Ale	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
58½	17	..	Am European	22700	34¼	32¾	33¾	33½
101¾	35	..	Am Ex Pf	600	88	88	88	88
101	72	6	Am & FP 7	60	83½	82½	82½	..
111½	84	7	Am & FP 7	400	91	72	72	93
106¾	63½	..	Am & FP 8pf	700	97	95¼	95¾	97
33⅜	8½	..	Am Hawaii	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
51½	24½	3½	Am Hide	4300	29¼	28¾	28¾	30¾
85⅝	16	3½	Am Int Corp	400	1¼	1	1	1
4	½	..	Am Ls Fr	20	12	12	12	..
35	7	..	Am La Pr pf	200	25	20	20	26
105	18¼	2	Am Loco	100	90	90	90	90
118½	68¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	118	118	118	118
51½	13½	1	Am Metals	130	35	32	32½	35
95	20	1	Am Nat G pf	2300	48¾	47⅜	47⅞	47⅞
119¾	39½	6	Am Pw&L	100	98½	98½	98½	97½
107	90	6	Am P&L 6	100	80	80	80	..
87½	74½	3	Am P&L pf A	2300	18½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
39¾	15	1	Am Radiat	400	31	31	31	..
37	5½	..	Am Republ	2900	21½	20½	21	21¾
100⅞	38	24	Am Roll Mill	3800	63¾	62½	63½	63¼
67⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Ras	100	..	..	..	..
33⅝	8	..	Am Ship	100	27	27	27	27
103¾	93⅜	4	Am Smelt 2pf	2800	44¾	44¼	44¾	44
79½	37½	4	Am Smelt	100	3	3	3	3
22½	1⅞	..	Am Solvents	400	28	27½	27½	28¼
53¾	23½	2	Am Sti Fnd	10	111	111	111	..
116	110	7	Am Sti F pf	100	48	48	48	48
69⅝	39¼	5	Am Sugar	800	101¾	101¼	101½	..
110	95	7	Am Sugar pf	90	17	15¼	15¼	..
27½	18	5	Am Tel&Cab	7200	186¼	184½	185	186½
274¼	170⅝	9	Am Tel&T	30	106	106	106	106
114¾	103⅞	7	Am Type pf	2800	58⅝	57	57¼	59¼
124⅞	47⅝	3	Am Wat W	3700	11⅞	11	11½	11⅝
20¼	5½	..	Am Wool	8900	33	30½	31⅜	33½
44⅛	15⅜	..	Am Writ ct	100	..	..	..	..
9	1⅜	..	Am Zinc	200	5	5	5	..
17⅞	3⅝	..	Anac Wire	100	26	26	26	26
53¼	39	..	Anaconda	12700	32¾	31⅜	31⅝	32¾
81¼	23	2½	Anchor Cap	800	30¾	30	30¾	30⅝
51¾	24	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	..
37¼	10⅝	1	Andes Cop	100	69	69	69	70½
82⅞	60	7	Armour D pf	4900	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
8¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	300	31	30½	30⅝	31
4⅝	1½	7	Arm Ill pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
65	25¼	7	Arnold Cons	1100	27	26½	26¾	27
13¾	3½	..	Asso Apparl	200	27⅝	27¼	27¼	27
46½	20	4	Asso Dry G	400	26¼	25¼	25¼	26¾
50½	10	2½	Asso DG 1 pf	100	85	85	85	..
95¼	85	6	Atlantic Fr	1700	189½	186	186	190
242½	168	10	Atmos Nit	2300	104¾	104½	104¾	104½
108¾	100	5	Atchison pf	100	115	115	115	..
175½	95¼	10†	Atl Coast L	200	22¼	21½	21½	22½
51⅜	16⅝	1	Atl Refin	100	9	9	9	..
37	7	11	Atlas Stores	1300	110¾	107	108¼	109¾
263½	60⅜	4‡	Auburn Auto	200	1¼	1	1	..
10⅜	3	..	Auto Sales	100	3¼	3⅜	3¼	..
25	1½	..	Auto Sales pf	100	3⅛	..	..	..

—B—

9⅞	2⅝	..	Aviation	700	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	2800	23⅞	21½	21⅝	22⅝
116	84	7	Baldwin pf	20	93	93½	93	91⅝
122⅜	55⅞	7	Balt & O	2400	80¼	76½	77½	80⅞
84⅜	70¼	..	Balt & O pf	300	77⅞	77½	77½	..
110½	103	6½	Bamber pf	20	105½	105½	105½	105¼
84½	50½	3½	Bangor & A	500	60	59	59	..
30	8⅝	1	Barnsdall A	2200	12⅞	12½	12½	13⅜
92	62	4	Beatrice	800	66½	66	66½	66⅝
6⅜	2¼	..	Belding H	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
57⅞	14¼	1	Bendix	1400	19⅝	18½	18⅝	19⅛
56¼	30⅝	2	Best & Co	1200	33½	32¾	32¾	34½
110¼	47⅜	6	Beth Steel	20800	53	51⅝	51⅝	52¾
134	112¾	7	Beth Steel pf	100	117	117	117	117½
41½	19½	1½	Blaw Knox	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
69	16½	..	Bloomdale	20	30	30	30	..
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	400	23½	232	22	22½
5	..	..	Booth Fish	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
90¾	60½	3†	Borden	20200	70	69½	70	70
30½	15	1	Borg Warner	1100	22½	21¾	21¾	22
25⅜	12½	1½	Briggs	2300	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
2¼	1⅜	..	Brockway	2200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
78⅜	55⅛	..	Bklyn Man T	100	60	60	60	..
178½	98⅛	5	Bkyn Un G	100	100½	100½	100½	..
30⅝	10	..	Bruns Balke	100	12½	12½	12½	..
35⅝	5¼	1	Brunswick	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
31¾	11⅛	1	Bucyrus	800	15	14½	15	15
16⅜	3	..	Budd Mfg	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
14⅜	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	1700	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
74	9⅛	3	Bullard	700	16	15¼	15½	16⅛
43	8½	..	Bulova Watch	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
100	71¾	7	Burns Br pf	100	81	81	81	..
51⅞	18⅜	1	Burroughs	100	23	23	23	23¾
48½	21½	2½	Bush Term	100	23⅛	23⅛	23½	..
112⅜	33⅜	..	Byers	1600	44⅜	42½	43¾	44⅜

—C—

77½	41¼	4	Calif Pack	400	47	47	47	..
89½	28⅝	..	Calu & Ariz	400	37½	27½	37½	37½
30	10	2	Campbell	400	13½	13	13	..
33⅜	7¾	..	Calu & Hecla	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
75⅜	30½	3	Canad Dry	1400	34	33½	34	33⅜
52¼	35¼	2½	Can Pac	1800	42	40¾	41⅜	41⅞
42	29½	..	Capital A pf	100	31	31	31	30
362¾	83½	6	Case Thresh	7500	89½	86½	87	89½
79¾	22	3	Caterpillar	400	31	30½	30½	31
12	3	..	Celotex ct	500	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	..
60¾	3	..	Celotex	100	6½	6½	6½	..
84⅞	17¼	..	Celotex pf	50	27½	27½	27½	..
30½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	22	22	22	23½
65⅝	21	2	Cerro de P	1400	23¾	23½	23⅝	23⅞
15⅞	2	..	Cert-Teed	400	4⅞	4	4	..
45½	8¾	..	Cert-Teed pf	200	18½	18	18	18½
67⅞	14⅜	1.80	Checker Cab	400	19⅝	18¾	18¾	43
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	200	41	40¾	40¾	41½
51⅜	32¾	2.60	Ches & Ohio	1700	41¾	40½	40⅝	41⅞
10	5⅜	..	Chi & Alton	1200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10⅝	⅞	..	Chi & Alt pf	800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17¾	4¾	..	Chi Gt West	700	7	6¾	6¾	7
52⅝	12	1	Chi Gt West pf	100	20½	20	20	23
26⅜	7¾	..	Chi Mil St P	3500	8	7½	7¾	8⅛
13⅜	6	..	Chi M&SP	2500	13½	12½	12½	13⅜
66⅜	7¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	800	41½	39⅞	39⅞	42½
89⅝	28½	4	Chi & NW	600	11½	10⅝	10⅝	11
37	7	8	Chi Pneu	200	53¾	53¾	53¾	..
58½	27⅞	3½	Chi Pneu pf	400	58	54¾	54¾	58¼
125½	45¼	7	Chi RI	200	98	98	98	..
110¾	92	7	Chi RI 7%	100	20½	20	20	23
67⅜	22⅞	2.40	Childs	8500	17⅜	16⅝	17	17½
43	14⅛	..	Chrysler	100	36½	36½	36½	..
49	27¾	3.60‡	City Ice	50	79⅞	79	79	..
98¾	79	6½	City Ice pf	200	3¼	3	3	2⅞
13¼	2½	1	City Stores	1600	4¼	4	4	4¼
60	21	3	Cluett Peody	800	153¾	151	151½	153¾
113⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
52⅜	48½	3	Coca Cola A	600	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	..
35¾	12	..	Collins & A	1500	25	24½	24½	..
77	18¾	1	Colo F & I	7500	36½	34⅞	35¾	36⅛
87	30⅝	2‡	Colum Gas	100	105¼	105	105⅝	..
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	100	91½	91¼	91¼	..
100	91	5	Col Gas pf B	2000	82½	78⅝	79	80⅝
199	65½	6	Col Carbon	3500	89⅜	81½	83⅜	87½
37⅝	7¼	2.40	Col Graph	1200	26⅜	26	26	26⅝
71	21¾	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	1600	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
38	14	1	Com Sol	9000	9	8¾	8¾	9
20¼	7½	.60	Commwlth &	800	95½	94½	94½	95½
104¾	86½	6	Commwlth Sq 6 pf	800	8½	7⅞	8	7⅞
19¾	4¼	..	Congoleum	1000	12¾	12	12	..
27⅞	7⅞	2	Con Film	1000	17⅞	17½	17½	17½
28¼	12½	2	Con Film pf	10000	88½	84¾	84¾	88
136⅞	78¼	4	Con Gas	100	104	104	104	104
105½	99¼	5	Con Gas pf	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
21	2	..	Con Textile	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	100	3	3	3	..
8½	2	..	Container B	600	3	3	3	..
52½	16¾	..	Cont Bak A	1500	23½	22¾	23⅜	23½
88	26	7	Cont Bak B	600	3	3⅛	3	3⅜
94⅞	62	8	Cont Bak pf	700	74¾	73½	73½	80
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	1800	50¾	49¼	49½	50¾
37⅞	9¼	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	12	12	12	..
77⅜	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	800	47	46½	46½	47¼
12	2½	..	Cont Motors	400	3¼	3	3	3¼
31¾	2½	..	Cont Oil	1200	10⅝	10	10⅛	11
73¾	1	..	Cont Shares	1200	10⅝	10	10½	10½
40⅞	8½	1	Corn Prod	1800	80¾	80½	80½	80½
111⅜	65	3†	Corn Prod pf	50	147	147	147	..
151½	140	7	Coty	100	9	9	9	..
33	7⅛	..	Crown Zell	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
10½	4¾	..	Crucible	400	57½	51½	51¾	57½
93⅜	50½	5†	Cuba Cane Prod	400	2	1¾	2	1⅞
7	1	..	Cuba Co	100	4	4	4	4¾
19½	2⅛	..	Cub Am S	100	4	4	4	4¾
9	2	..	Cub Dom S	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
2¼	1¼	..	Cudahy	200	42⅞	42½	42⅝	43
48	38½	4	Curtis Pub	700	91½	89½	90	..
126½	85	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	114
121½	112	7	Curtiss Wr	1400	4½	3¾	3⅞	4⅛
14⅞	1¾	..	Curtiss Wr A	800	6	5¾	5¾	6
19¾	3	..	Cushman 7%	20	101	101	101	..
120	96	..	Cutler	300	38	37½	37½	38
90½	35	3½‡						

—D—

30	9½	2.31	Debenham	100	10	10	10	..
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	200	144½	144½	144½	147¾
181	130½	9	Del & Hud	100	96	96	96	97
153	69½	6	Del Lac&W	100	35	35	35	34½
80	25⅛	..	Denv RG pf	500	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
			Diamond M pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
10⅜	6¾	1	Diamond M	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
145¼	80⅛	4	Dome Mines	3900	89¼	87½	88	88¾
57⅞	22	..	‡Dupont	100	22	22	22	23
			Durham H pf					

—E—

25½	6½	1½	‡Eastern RM	1700	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
255¼	142¼	5†	East Kodak	1000	158¾	147¾	149	153⅝
37¾	11⅝	1½	Eaton Axle	1000	84⅞	83⅝	83⅝	..
33	7	..	Elec Auto LT	4500	44¼	43½	43½	44
103½	34⅜	1	Elec P&L	200	103¾	103¼	103¾	..
112	90	7	Elec P&L pf	400	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝	89¾
102	84¾	8	El Pr & Lt 6pf	200	53¾	53¾	53¾	..
71¾	47⅛	..	Elec Sto Bat	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
7⅝	⅞	..	Emmer-Br A	100	40	40	40	39½
59⅜	36⅞	5	End John	200	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
50¾	31½	2½	Equit Bldg	200	21½	20	20½	23¼
63¾	22¼	..	Erie	100	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9
43⅜	6⅝	..	Eureka Vac					

—F—

9⅛	1¾	..	Fairbanks	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
50½	19¼	1.80	Fairb Morse	100	23	23	23	..
98¾	85	6	Fed L&P pf	450	88	88	88	94½
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	700	48¾	46¾	48¼	49¾
89¾	43¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	50	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
100½	82	6½	Filene pf	300	97½	97½	97½	98
33¾	15⅜	..	Firestone	700	60	60	60	61
87⅞	53⅜	6	Firestone pf	1560	45¼	44¾	44¾	44¾
61⅜	38¾	2½	First Nat St	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8½	1¼	..	Fisk Rubber	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
31	1¼	2	Fisk Rub 1 pf	3200	48½	48½	48½	48
106½	37½	2	Foster & Wh	900	37¾	36¾	36¾	37
50	18¼	..	Fourth Nat In	6100	32	29¾	31¾	31¾
57⅝	16¼	..	Fox A	1200	33¼	31½	31½	33¼
85½	24½	4‡	Freeport Tx					

—G—

80	50	5	Gamewell	10	53¼	53¼	53½	55
16½	3½	..	Gen Am Inv	1900	5	5	5	5¼
11½	5⅜	4‡	Gen Am Tx	1100	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	61
71½	22⅜	3	Gen Asphalt	300	28	27¼	27½	28
109¾	36	7	Gen Cable pf	400	6	6	6	6
34½	6½	..	Gen Cable	200	9	9	9	8
38⅜	8⅛	..	Gen Bronze

STEEL TRADE SHOWS GAINS DURING WEEK

Improvement Is More Rapid Than Expected—Incoming Orders Increase

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Improvement in the steel industry is probably more rapid than was generally expected.

Operations are at 45 per cent of capacity, with tin plate makers at 60 per cent and with individual plants here and there as high as 75 per cent.

Automobile production in December exceeded 155,000 cars and trucks in the United States and Canada, an increase by 16,000 units over that of the preceding month, thus reversing the usual trend for the last month of a year.

In the case of a large independent Chicago steel maker specifications during a recent week were as large as at any time during 1930. Finished steel prices show a firmer tone. Iron and steel scrap has been advancing at Pittsburgh and Chicago; Alabama pig iron, whose weakness had influenced the iron market throughout the United States, is said to be firmer in tone.

Buying Movement Broadens

The best buying of steel just now is on the part of the railroads, the automobile makers, the tin can makers and the builders. It is expected that general purchasing of steel will improve considerably the second half of this month, or after inventory-taking is over.

The betterment of conditions is apparent on many hands. Retailers as well as manufacturers find steel orders increasing. It is too early as yet to decide whether this is merely seasonal improvement or whether it marks a turn in general business conditions.

Two or three weeks ago it was being noted that many idle plants, employing from 100 to 400 men each, were restarting. Now the increasing labor forces is noted on a larger scale among metal-using and metal-consuming industries. Where men were being taken back by the hundreds, they are now recalled by thousands, particularly at the railroad shops and automobile plants.

Big Order for Rails

Pig iron production during 1930 declined 27 per cent from the record-breaking production of 1929. Steel ingot production in 1930 was 72 per cent that of the preceding year.

In both iron and steel the December output was the lowest in several years. The number of active blast furnaces, 95, is the smallest since 1921. Steel ingot production for the year was the smallest since 1924.

At the annual automobile show, held at New York, the most interest was said to have been displayed in the cheaper cars. Evidently this class of manufacturers will be the best steel consumers in coming months.

The Chevrolet company has been the largest steel buyer in recent weeks. The Ford Motor Company is restarting some of its plants after a few weeks of idleness.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has bought 200,000 tons of steel rails, the largest order of its kind in more than a year. Much rail buying is expected in the next few weeks and considerable tonnages of track accessories are to be purchased to go with the rails.

Shipbuilding continues quite active, both for ocean-going and inland waterway vessels. A few more pipe line projects are in the making.

Pig Iron Demand Quiet

Pig iron demand has been rather quiet, though far from stagnant. The leading purchase in the East involved 3000 tons for the Thatcher Furnace Company, which is said to have been sold by an eastern Pennsylvania maker and by a Massachusetts producer. Competition continues unusually keen in New Jersey district.

Not only do all eastern irons compete in that State, but more foreign iron is knocking at America's door, now that European cartels have largely disintegrated. About 20,000 tons of pig iron from India has arrived on the Delaware River during the last six weeks. Moreover French and Belgian iron has been added to foreign competing brands and has been offered at slightly over $15 per ton, delivered, whereas the eastern Pennsylvania iron price is regarded as about $17 a ton. However this foreign iron is rather higher in phosphorus content and it is believed will not find ready acceptance in this country.

Nonferrous Markets

It is reported at Birmingham that 150,000 tons of Alabama iron has been sold for first quarter delivery, and that several thousand more tons are yet to be sold for the current quarter. Accordingly, southern iron prices are said to be a bit firmer, particularly for shipment into the middle West.

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, showing an increase of 303,960, was the sharpest improvement for any month in 1930. It was better than the most optimistic predictions.

Declining prices have characterized most of the nonferrous metals. Silver keeps reaching new low levels in the history of the industry, selling at the close of the week at 28⅛c an ounce, which compares with $1.37 per ounce in 1919. Lead has been marked down $7 a ton to 4.75 cents, New York, the lowest quotation since September, 1921. Zinc has sagged to 4 cents a pound, East St. Louis, off ¼ cent a pound for the week. The price of copper has dropped to 10 cents, a fall of ½ cent for the week.

Two of the metals which are not produced in the United States, tin and antimony, have shown strength. Tin has been buoyant on reports that the governments of four tin-producing countries will support the scheme for restricting exports in order to fit supply to the demand. Antimony has risen somewhat because of low supplies in this country and small imports from China.

UNITED CORP. OF DELAWARE

United Corporation of Delaware reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $16,079,827 after interest, expenses and federal taxes. In the preceding year company reported for the period from Jan. 7, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929, showing net profit of $8,294,729. Net for year ended Dec. 31 is equal after dividends paid on the $3 preferred to 78 cents a share on the 13,360,531 no-par shares of common outstanding at the end of the year.

BARCLAYS BANK GAINS

Deposits of Barclays Bank, Limited, on Dec. 31, 1930, reached a new high figure of £1,746,366,416, according to cable advices received at the representative's office of the bank at New York. This represents an increase of more than $50,000,000 since a year ago, while aggregate resources are also at a record figure of £1,940,460,121.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	96¼	96¼
Allegheny 5s '44	84	83½
Allegheny 5s pct	83½	82¾
Allegheny 5s '49	83½	83½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am Chain deb 6s '33	96¾	96¾
Am For Pow 5s	83½	83½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100⅝	100⅛
Am Ice 5s '53	85	85
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	130	130⅞
Am T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Am T&T 5s '65	106¼	106⅛
Am T&T sf 5s '69	106	106
Am T&T deb 5½s '65	109	108⅞
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104½	104½
Angio-Chile 7s '45	65½	65
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91¾	91½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	78⅛	78⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '95	95½	95½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98	97⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	118	117⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91	91
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103½	102⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	96¾	96¾
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86⅛	86⅛
B&O 4½s '33	100⅜	100⅜
B&O 4½s cv	96	96
B&O rfg 5s '95	102½	102⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	106⅛	106⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	108	108
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104½	104⅛
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	103¼	103¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108¼	108¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103
Boston & Me 5s '55	100¼	100⅛
Boston & Me 5s '67	101½	101½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	34½	34½
Bklyn⅓Man Tr sf 6s '68	99⅞	99¾
Bklyn Un 5s '50	104	104
Cal Pet 5½s '33	101	101
Cal Pack 5s	99½	99⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅝	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99⅛	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s	101¾	101¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104¾	104⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅛	88⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99½	99
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103¼	103¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	104
Cen Steel 8s '41	111⅝	111⅝
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	36⅝	35½
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	59	59
Chee & O cv 4½s A	100⅝	100½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	108½	108⅛
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	45½	45½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68	68
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	90½	90½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	34⅝	34
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	75	74½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	95	95
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	92	91½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109	108
Chi Railway 5s	70	70
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	94¼	94¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	89	89
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	85	85
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115½	115½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¼	93¾
Childs 5s	81	81
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	92½	92
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	98½	98½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94	94
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96⅞	96⅞
Colonial Oil 6s	60	59
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¾	100
Com An Antilla 7½s '39	30	19⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98⅞	98⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	96½	96½
Crown Zel 6s ww	84¾	84¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	9½	9⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	56	56
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95½	95
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	81	80½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105½	105½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107½	107½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105¾	105¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90½	90
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¾	103¾
Erie gen lien	76½	75¾
Erie gen 7Ss	81½	82½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	91	91
Fla East Coast 5s '74	29¼	27⅞
Gannett 6s '43	89	89
Gen Baking 5½s	99¾	99¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '27	103½	103⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	93½	93½
Gen Theater 6s	85¾	84¼
Goodrich 6s	75½	75
Goodyear 5s '57	89½	89¼
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	76	76
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99½	99½
Great Northern 5½s '52 D	109½	109½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110⅛
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	89¼	89
Houston Belt 5s	100¾	100⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	53½	53
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅛	101⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	103
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	106
Ill Cen 4¼s '66	97⅝	97⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '40	101½	101½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95¾	95¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99⅝	99⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	89¾	89¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	89½	89⅜
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96½	96
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	74	74
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	72¾	72¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90¼	90⅛
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	96⅝	96⅝
Kendall 5½s ww	83	83
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	96	96
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95	94½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	56	55½
Louis Ark 5s	71¼	71¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '60	95	94½
McCrory 5½s '41	95½	95½
Made 6s ww	89¾	89¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100⅝	100
Mo K & T pl 5s B '62	90	90
Mo K & T 4½s '78	95¾	95½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	102	102
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73¼	73¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	97	97
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	99	99
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅛	100¼
Nat Rad 6½s '47	14	14
N E T&T 5s '52	109	109
NYC&HR con 4s '98	98¼	98⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101¾	101¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	108
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83¾	83¾
NYC M C col 3½s '98	83¾	83¾
NY Chi & StL deb 4½s '78	92⅝	91⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	89	89
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
NY Dock 5s '38	80	80
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	117	117
NY Ry inc 6s '65	3	3
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	80	80
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	109⅝	109⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	107
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	96	96
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	86	86
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	43¼	43¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102¼	102¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100¼	100¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68	68
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	95⅞	95⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	103¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106¼
Ont Sve 5½s	93	93
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	108⅝	108⅜
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94⅜	94⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	99	99
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¾	103
Para Publix 5½s	88	87¾
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	36	36
Penn RR 4½s D	97½	97
Penn RR 4½s '63	101⅜	101⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102⅜
Penn RR 5s '64	104⅝	104⅝
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	106	106
Phil Co 5s '67	101¼	101
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅜	102⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	82	82
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	82½	82½
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	96½	95½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100½	100⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	69	67½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '59	105½	105
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103	102⅞
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102¼	102⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	94	94
Pure Oil 5½s '40	93⅜	93
Revere Cop & B 6s	100	98
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	101¾	101¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	90½	90½
Richfield Oil 6s	58⅛	58⅛
Read I&S rfg 5½s '53	89	89
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106	106
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100¼	100
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	88¾	88¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	87¾	87
StL & SF 4½s '75	83	83¼
StL & SF gen 6s '31	100½	100½
StL & SF 5s B '50	101¼	101¼
StL SW 1st 5s '89	96½	96½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	97	97
StP Vity C 5s	87¾	87¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94¾	93½
Seaboard AL gold 4s 'st '50	48¼	48½
Seaboard AL con 6s '45	18⅛	18⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	11	11
Shell Pipe 5s '53	92¼	92¼
Shell Union 5s '47	87	87
Shell Union 5s ct ww	89*	89
Shubert Theater 6s '45	22	22½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s o'48	103	103
Sinclair Cn O col 6s '38	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100¼	100
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100	100
Skelly Oil 5½s '35	84	83½
So Calo Pow 6s '47	103	102⅝
So Pacific col 4s '49	93½	93½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	86¼	86¼
So Pacific 4½s '68	88¾	88¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	89¼	89
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100⅝	100⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	87⅝	87
So Ry con 5s '94	100	100
So Ry gen 6s '56	113½	112½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	102¼	102¼
Texas Gas Elec Power 5s '47	104½	104½
Tex RR Asso StL rfg 4s '31	93½	93½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104	103*
Texas Corp 5s '44	103	101¾
Tex & Pac 1s C '79	98¾	98*
Tex — Pac 5s B '77	98⅜	98⅛
Tex & Pac 6s D	98½	98½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47½	47½
Third Ave 5s '37	95	95
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30¾	30½
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ct	75	75
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103½	103⅛
Union Pacific 7fg 4s 2008	97½	97½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¾	101¾
US Rubber 5s '47	73	73¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 n	95½	95¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¾	100½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	75	75
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	82½	82½
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	4¾	4¾
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107¼	106⅞
Wabash 4½s '78	88	87
Wabash 5s D	94½	94½
Warner Quinlan 5s '39	81½	81
Warner Bros Pict 6s	74	73½
Western Electric 5s '44	105	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	83½	83
Western Maryland 5½s '77	85¾	85¾
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	103¾	103⅝
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	93	93
Western Pac 5s A '46	95¾	95¾
Western Un col 5s '38	103¾	103¾
Western Un 5s '50	103½	103⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91	90¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	36	36
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	10	10
Wickwire Spen 7s cv	10	8
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	8½	8
Wilson & Co 1st 4s '41	100¼	100
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	89½	89⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan15	Last Jan10
3½s '47	..101.27	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.28
1st 4¼s '47	..103.00	103.00	102.30	102.30	103.00
4th 4¼s '38	..103.34	103.37	103.31	103.35	103.35
US 3½s '43	..102.22	102.22	102.22	102.22	
US 3½s '47	..102.30	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.37
US 3½s '46	..106.25	106.25	106.25	106.25	
US 4s '44	..106.25	106.27	102.25	106.25	102.24
US 4¼s '52	..113.29	113.00	113.29	113.00	113.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	83½	83½
Antioquia 7s B '45	87½	87½
Antioquia III	84¾	84¾
Antwrep 5s '58	98⅛	98⅜
Argentine 5½s '62	85	85
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91⅜	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91⅜	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91¼	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91⅜	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90⅛	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90¾	90¾
Australia 4½s '57	67⅛	65
Australia 5s '55	73	72½
Austria 5s '57	73	73
Austria 7s ct	83	82½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	105¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95¼	94⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	79	79
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102⅜	102⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¾	110¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅝	107⅝
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100½	100½
Berlin 6s '58	70	70
Berlin 6½s '50	74½	74½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	74	74
Bogota (City) 8s '45	82½	82¼
Bolivia 7s '69	32½	31½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	33½	33¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil (Cen Ki Ry) 7s '42	67	67
Brazil 6½s '58-'57	69¼	67¾
Brazil 6½s '37-'57	69¼	67¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	85½	84½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	65	65
Bremen 7s '35	93½	93½
Brisbane 5s '57	69	68
Buddapest (City) 6s '62	69	68½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	80	80
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s	68	68
Bugaria 7s '67	68	68
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101½
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	136½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107½	107½
Chile (Bank) 6s '51	74	74
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79	77½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	78⅜	78⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	79	78½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	79½	77½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	79	78½
Chile (Rep) 6s	78	77½
Chilean Loan 7s	78½	78¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	73¼	73⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	89	89
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	83½	83
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	83	82
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94	93½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Danish Mun 8s B '46	107⅝	107⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¾	94⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	106⅞	106⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Deutsche Bk 5s ctfs '32	98¾	98¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 6½s '42	91	90
Duke Power 5s '66	103½	103¼
Dutch Ki Ex 4s '77	101⅜	101⅜
Estonia Bank 7s '67	61½	61½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87	87
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	87	87
Frankfurt Am Ry 7s '42	104⅞	104⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	130⅛	130⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90¾	90½
German 7s '49	102⅛	101⅞
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	82½	81½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	75	74
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75	74
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	71⅝	71⅝
Germ Elec Pow '53	77¾	77¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	78½	78½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	83	83
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	90⅜	90⅜
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	95¼	95
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	75	74
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	90½	90
Greek 6s '68	85½	85¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	99⅛	99
Hansa 6s ww	76¾	76¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	80	80
Holland Am Line 6s '47	60	60
Helsingfors 6s	82¾	82¾
Hiseder Steel 6s '48	76½	76½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	90½	90½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	85	84
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	95¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	87¼	87¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	103½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	83¼	82¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	79	79
Karstadt 6s '43	68¼	68¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	92½	91¾
Lombard El 7s '52 sf	85½	85½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	83	83
Lyons (City) 6s' 34	104½	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84	83⅜
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	51¾	51¾
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	78	78
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	85	84½
New South Wales 5s '57	66½	66
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85¾	85¾
Norway Bank 6s '67	101½	101½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	104¾
Nuremberg (City) 6s	105½	105
Norwegian El 5½s '57	89¾	89
Nuremberg 6s '52	69⅞	69⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90	89¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101⅜	101
Oslo (City) 6s '56	32½	31½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	101½	101½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103	103
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	55	53
Peru 6s '60	40¼	39½
Peru 6s '61	40	39¼
Peru 7s '59	56	56
Poland 7s '47	79	77½
Poland 8s '50	84	83¼
Prussia 6s	71¼	71
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '6	61⅝	61⅜
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	73	73
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105¼	104¾
Prussia 6½s	77	75¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	87	87
Queensland (State) 7s '41	98	98
Rhine Main 7s '50	93¾	93½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '50	79½	79
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53 ww	78¾	78
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	93	93
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	78¾	78¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	86	86
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	84½	84
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	48	48
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	58	58
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	53¾	53
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	76	76
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91¼	91¼
Rumania 7s	75½	75½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	100	99¾
Sante Fe (Pro) 7s '42	83¼	82¼
Sao Paulo (Ss) 7s '56	88	86½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '36	90	88¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	77	77
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '40	83	80
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	80¾	79¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¼	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	78½	78½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91	91
Siemens 6½s '51	90	89½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	88¾	84
Solesons (City) 8s '36	104	104
Styria (Prov) 7s '56	91½	91½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105¾	105¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	110⅝	106½
Sydney 5½s	75	74
Zoho El Pow 7s '58	94½	94½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	99⅞	99¾
Tokyo El Li 7s '53	97¾	96¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98¾	98¾
U K Gt Br & I 6½s '37	106⅝	106⅝
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	106	106
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	41	41
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	74¾	74⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	75	75
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	71¼	71⅛
Unterelbe 6s '53	73	73
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	83	83
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	99½	99½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	99½	99½
Uruguay (Rep) 2s '04	82	81
Vienna 6s '52	84	84
Warsaw 7s '48	64½	64½
Westphalia El 6s '53	71½	70½
Wurtemberg 7s '50	84½	84½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96¾	96¾

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
6 Affiliated Prod (1.60)	14½	14	14½
1 All Am Gen	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Allegheny Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 Allied Mills (.80)	4¾	4¾	4¾
†300 Alum Co Am	131¼	130	130
1 Am Austin Car	1½	1½	1½
1 Am Capital B	8	8	8
6 Am Cit P&L B (10%f)	7½	6¾	6¾
3 Am Com Pw A (10%f)	13¾

Gold's Relation to Price Level Declared to Be Exaggerated

German Economists in Statement Reinforce Opinions in United States That It Is Idle to Talk in Absolute Terms of Gold Scarcity

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—From Germany comes the news that the controversy on the relation between gold and the falling price level is becoming as vigorous there as in the United States and Great Britain.

A body of German economists has issued a manifesto denying any connection between the two. The document has been received in New York and has served to reinforce opinion among bankers and economists here, that in an age which is economizing gold more and more in its daily transactions, it is idle to talk in absolute terms of gold scarcity.

The theory of the connection between gold and prices rests on the simple fact that goods are sold for a money payment. It would thus appear logical that the sum total of transactions is dependent in the final analysis on the total amount of money in circulation. The effect on prices is then apparent.

If two commodities are exchangeable, a decrease in the supply of one would command a correspondingly bigger quantity of the other. Gold buys goods, but if there is a decline in the gold in circulation, a given amount of it will buy more goods. This means that at one and the same time gold is dear in terms of goods and goods are cheap in terms of gold. Such a situation is shown in the fall in the price index.

Amount of New Gold

Prof. Gustav Cassel has estimated the amount of new gold the world requires to keep economic activity moving forward at stable prices. He says that between 1850 and 1910, when commodity prices were at the same level, the total stock of gold increased at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. On this evidence he assumes that an annual gold output equal to 3 per cent compound on the stock of existing gold is necessary to maintain price stability.

No evidence exists to show that since the war the output of gold has maintained this rate of increase. It is not necessary to give statistics of existing gold stocks to prove this. All that is needed is to find out what has been the annual production in recent years. The peak for all time was reached in 1915, when the output was $482,000,000. Then it began to fall, until it rached $340,000,000 in 1921, when it recovered gradually to between $405,000,000 and $417,500,000, which was the valuation of the 1929 output. Even this production, however, was well short of the 1915 total.

These figures are the basis of the theory that the fall of prices, which throughout the world averaged between 15 and 20 per cent in 1930, is due to the falling off in gold production.

Output of Gold

What of the future? Gold countries reach their zenith of production more speedily with the progress of time. This means that the new gold fields are more intensively worked. So far as present indications go, it appears that of the nine chief producers all save the Transvaal, which produces 44 per cent of the world output, and Canada which is responsible for 10 per cent, have passed their zenith.

In general, it is said, the world's gold mines will not be able to meet the demand as given by Professor Cassel. Output will increase slowly until 1932, the estimate for which year is $421,300,000, and will then show a gradual fall to $380,000,000 in 1940.

No expectations are current that new sources will be discovered. Certain desert areas of Australia, Central Asia and the Sudan, along with the tropical wilderness, in which the Amazon and the Orinoco rise, have not been thoroughly combed for gold, it is true, but the gold committee of the League of Nations, in a recent report, did not expect that the quest would be fruitful.

On the law of averages some writers look forward to the discovery of another Rand. But geological explorations would not lend support to that theory. On the earth's surface, which by this time is fairly well explored, no such formation as the Rand "pudding stone" has so far been found.

There is no reason, however, to worry about the prospect of this so-called deficiency. One of the most notable developments in the post-war period has been the progressive recognition that gold should be the servant and not the tyrant of industry. Gold can be dispensed with in many transactions that were formerly dependent on gold transfers. Gold pieces, for example, are disappearing from general circulation. Only 8 per cent of the world's gold money now remains outside of the central banks, as compared with 45 per cent in 1913. Paper money is being relied upon instead.

True, paper money has to be backed by gold in the bank vaults, but much less gold is needed to support paper money than the amount of its face value. And this is only one method of injecting money into circulation. Most important is credit. Credit obtained from the bank and realized in the form of checks serves the same purpose in buying and selling as the hard money formerly carried around in our pockets.

Greater Credit

It follows that the concentration of gold in the central banks has enabled them to build up a greater volume of credit and currency than they were formerly in a position to create. To name only two countries, the United States and Great Britain, Sir George Paish estimates that they are able to grant something like three times as much credit as they were able to grant before the war.

These economies in the use of gold and other banking innovations attach reservations to the old theory that prices reflect changes in the output of new gold. The monetary system of the United States is so far from being automatic in its functioning that it is already described sometimes as "managed." For instance, the commodity price level in the United States remained comparatively stable for several years until last year, in spite of vast fluctuations in the flow of gold between this country and the rest of the world.

Economies in the use of gold in monetary transactions could go much further. They depend on the growth of confidence among the public, which is still under the impression that gold represents real wealth, instead of a means of exchange for real wealth. Economies could be introduced in the reduction of the ratios at present maintained by the central banks between gold reserves and outstanding liabilities. This will be the trend when the confidence which was necessary between individuals in persuading them to dispense with gold as circulating media can be extended between nations. It will come when the various banks of the world entertain a similar trust in the Bank for International Settlements that the banks in the United States entertain in the Federal Reserve Banks. Then there would be no national scrambling for the yellow metal, but a reliance on some one institution that the metal would be forthcoming in case of need. In that event the problem which is sometimes related to that of the shortage of gold but is quite separate from it, namely, the maldistribution of gold, would also be solved.

It is certainly not beyond the wit of man, after the experiments which have so far been introduced, to shield the monetary systems of the world from disturbance by fortuitous changes in the supply of gold.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 13

Vocal and Instrumental

"Musical Magazine" (WEAF—T). Soloist and concert orchestra. 9.

Soloist; concert orchestra (Household—WJZ Chain). 9.

"Pioneers" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Mixed chorus; symphony orchestra. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Donizetti, Chopin, Rachmaninoff, Waldteufel and Hadley. 6:05, 6:45.

Harold Stanley's Orchestra (NBC—WJZ, WBZ). Light things of Herbert, Grieg, Grainger, Hadley and Wayne. 6:15.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Overture, Academic Festival (Brahms); Symphonic Ode, To Beethoven (Joslyn); Totem Dance (Joslyn); Melody in F (Rubinstein); Procession to the Minster (Wagner); Finale, Capriccio Espagnole (Rimsky-Korsakoff). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Wagner, Coleridge-Taylor, Tchaikovsky, Svendsen, Rachmaninoff, Friml, and lesser known composers. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman's Orchestra; guest speaker (WEAF Chain). 5.

Julie Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Popular ballad review and specialties by Mr. Crumit. 8.

Wayne King's Orchestra; male quartet (WJZ Chain). "Ole Bull," "Pickin' Cotton," "Druid's Prayer," "Japanese Garden," "Panama," "Spanish Dancer." 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra; Ashley Sisters (WEAF Chain). 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Signature Speaks, "Old Tunes for New"; soloists; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Chinese Lullaby," violins; special "Traveling" medley of old timers. 9:30.

Johnny Green, pianist; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; soloists; ensemble; Louis Katzman's Orchestra (CBS—T). Green is the composer of a very popular contemporary song distinguished for its many changes in key. 10:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 11:30.

Dramtic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10.

"A Conflict Ended" (Standard—WEAF Chain). Mary Wilkins Freeman story in Soconyland sketch period. 7:30.

"Aunt Lulu's Adventures" (WJZ Chain). 8:45.

"Death Valley Days" (WJZ Chain). Gold strike! 9:30.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Scrambled versions of our best radio programs. 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Edwin Aiger, newspaperman and cartoonist. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). News interpretations. 6:45.

"The Voter and his Pocketbook Today" (WEAF—T). Separate discussions by Dr. Virgil Jordan, editor of "The Business Week," and Edward Eyre Hunt of the Department of Commerce, in the "Voters' Service" period. 7.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Paula Hemminghaus, contralto; string trio (WJZ Chain). "Moon Magic" period. 8:30.

Recorded Program

Lillian Lauferty (Pequot). She is the original Beatrice Fairfax. Solos by Margaret Speaks and music by a stringed ensemble.

Hockey

New York Americans-Chicago Black Hawks (WOR). Forty-five minutes from Madison Square Garden by Jack Filman. 10.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Robert R. Ripley, "Believe It or Not," cartoonist.
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Companions Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Family Party: Pollock and Lawnhurst, piano duo; Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Resident Patient."
10:30 International Songsters; balalaika orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; time; weather.
6:03 Statler organ, Manuel DeHaan.
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Lou Bonick's Orchestra.
8:00 Sketchbook Program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Sam Lanin's Orchestra; male trio; soloist.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Bookhouse Story Time.
5:45 Dance Program; time.
6:00 "Yankee Network Salute to Advertising"; soloists; orchestra.
6:30 Synecopators Orchestra.
6:45 Shepard Stores Melodists.
7:00 Paul Allen, pianist; Paul Shirley, viola.
7:15 CBS, Vagabonds String Ensemble.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "New World Symphony Orchestra."
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor; male quartet.
8:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:00 CBS, "The Three Bakers"; male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; quartet; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra; male quartet.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Quincy Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; temperature; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Sweet and Low Down."
12:00 noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
3:00 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Premiere of "Music in the Air"; Percy Grainger, pianist; Alois Havrilla, baritone and announcer.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

STERLING PROFESSOR NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. Jan. 12 (AP)—President James Rowland Angell yesterday announced the appointment of Professor Eduard Sapir of the University of Chicago as Sterling professor of anthropology and linguistics at Yale University.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—3-room kitchenette suite overlooking Fenway; rent reasonable. 304 Hemenway St.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 4 miles from center of Boston, near Commonwealth Ave.—Sunny 7-room apartment, lower floor; 2-family house; fireplace, garage, shade trees, garden. Stadium 5138 or O-99. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.
Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 19 stories, fireproof; 2, 3 & 4 spacious rooms; $1000 to $2100 year; maid service.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

RANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for Men and Women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
100 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6938

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 380 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2060.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 156 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2363 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2666

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young woman as companion to assist light housekeeping. Box S-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 194 Harvard St., Boston 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CREMONA VIOLIN, suitable for concert master, soloist or advanced student; for sale. For particulars see MR. T. BEOK, Hotel Garrison Hall, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

JAMAICA, Long Island, N. Y.—Painter, decorator, paperhanger; superior workmanship; will go anywhere. VOLKER, 29 184th St. Tel. Republic 4973.

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9290

PAYING GUESTS

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
LARCHMONT'S EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION
My home, which is delightfully and conveniently located, may interest those seeking a quiet place for rest and study; to elderly ladies, those not wishing to enter homes for the aged, a loving opportunity is extended for the accommodation of 10 guests; every room comfortable, cheerful the year round. For rates and inquiries address P. O. Box 119, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—For sale house 9 rooms, 3 baths, basement apartment with store front; reasonable. MRS. KLINE, 22 S. Delaware Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 161 Bay State Road—Attractive double and single rooms overlooking river; steam heat; near cars and garage; distinctive house; moderate rental. Tel. Circle 8519.

BOSTON, 167 Huntington Ave., Com. 9151—Comfortable, warm room; reasonable; transients or permanent with kitchen privileges; near Christian Science church.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th St. (31)—Charming single rooms, running water, clothes closet, $8; small $6. Riverside 9-6176.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 113nd (Broadway). Apt. 6-A—Cozy room, private bath, $6; private family; elevator. Washington Heights 1600.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th St., Apt. 4-E—Warm rooms, $7, $8; elevator; near church. Tel. CAthedral 8-3725.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 151 Maple St.—To sublet attractive suite of 2 rooms and bath; present occupant going south.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, white, 27 years old, desires a position, commercial or private, preferably with Christian Scientists. For further information write M. HINDERER, 72 Brower Ave., Woodmere, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT STORE MANAGER—Executive, fine record employed, but changing for good reason; wishes a settled connection. Box D-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN with background desires position as companion, Christian Scientist preferred; reading aloud or secretarial; day or hour work; references. Phone TRafalgar 7-0239. Box L-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED

BOSTON—Ford or Chevrolet light truck in exchange for painting or paperhanging. Telephone Commonwealth 3790 or Haymarket 1469.

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107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
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2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
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11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
50A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
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406 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis; free dresses to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL engineer, wide experience in transmission and distribution work, public utility and industrial, supervisory design and construction, overhead and underground; available Feb. 1; willing to go abroad. Address: ENGINEER, 911 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

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WILMINGTON

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-5623

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Phones Cleve. 0834—0835
Service to Your Home—Anywhere
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
5010 CONN. AVE CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
ANNIVERSARY EVENT
30% reduction on all cleaning and dyeing during month of January

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1406 G Street, N. W.
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COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
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Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats, Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup—Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 8260
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JEWELER
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing. Modernize your old jewelry.
Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

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Guggenheimer's
Since 1842
A Real Department Store
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Flowers according to Doyle
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Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
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Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
3007-09 WASHINGTON AVE.

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY *SERVICE*
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. F. GARNER, *Manager*

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IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockeill News Stand, Union Station; Dodge Hotel; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Aakin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road N. W.; Capital News Co., 720 New Jersey Ave. N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Wm. E. Sheary, Nat'l Press Bldg.; Columbia News Co.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station.
Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 9th and Church Sts.; the Peoples' Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Belmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis, 606 East Broad St.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand; Fairmont Hotel; Harry P. Neptune Co., 121 Adams St.
Huntington—Cox & Cammbell, 418 8th St.
Huron Sherman & Moe, 264 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

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$9.94
The Season's Smartest Creations on Sale on Our Fashion Third Floor.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
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FALCONER'S
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Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

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Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

CRYSTAL ICE
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
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Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
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You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

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Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

W. J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24848
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

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High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
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—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townsfield and Golfiex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
617 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

Goodrich Silvertown
Incorporated
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
H. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

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(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
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Lovely FURS for GIFTS
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

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SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 620 MADISON 620

VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

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410 EAST GRACE STREET

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INCORPORATED
JEFFERSON ST. AT FRANKLIN ROAD
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Sharp Reductions Now on all Winter Coats and Dresses

Shopping Headquarters
For Style, Quality and Value
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & CO.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
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A HOME FOOD INSTITUTION
11 BIG FOOD STORES
MICK OR MACK
WHERE ALL LIKE TO TRADE

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

SUITS and COATS
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Knox and Stetson Hats
BUSH & HANCOCK, INC.
208 S. JEFFERSON STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

McKEE CAFETERIA
New Location, New Equipment
Not Open Sundays
906 QUARRIER STREET

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26 Selling Days in January
26 Letters in the Alphabet
Watch Daily Papers and Windows for the 26 Feature Events by
Parsons-Souders Company
One of West Virginia's Great Stores

Hartley-Round Co.
INCORPORATED
A DEPARTMENT STORE
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
221 WEST PIKE STREET

WATTS-SARTOR-LEAR CO.
A Merchandising Service That Enables You to Buy With Confidence

ANDERSON'S
The State's Largest Restaurant
407 W. MAIN STREET
P. H. JOHNSON, Manager

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Kayser Gloves
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
Huntington's Largest Gift Store

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LUCY MAY GREEN
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Pritchard Hotel Building
Tel. 5097 Huntington, W. Va.

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Peoples Store, Inc., Charleston, W. Va.
946-4th Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.
1139 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

$7 SEALE STYLE SHOES SURELY SATISFY
330 TENTH STREET, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

PIGGLY WIGGLY HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES:
923 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 10th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

S. Conway Beach
Plumbing Contractor
2476 Collis Avenue Tel. 7346
Service That Satisfies

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

"Wright on the Corner"
Geo. H. Wright Co.
Men's Wear
Huntington, West Va.

Don't Put Off Starting
to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.
UNION BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

WHEELING

HEATH
Gowns, Wraps, Hats
31 TWELFTH STREET

WHITEHALL Inc.
Furniture, Interior Decorations
35 TWELFTH STREET

BRITISH ISLES

Local Classified

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POST VACANT

LONDON—Required for modern house, cook-housekeeper, good needlewoman; maid kept. M-88, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.

Where: England.

When: Twelfth to thirteenth centuries.

Why famous: A medieval churchman and historian of whom one hears infrequent mention in these days; but nevertheless it is useful to be able to place him in his rightful era and category. In English he was known as Gerald de Barri, son of William de Barri of Manorbier Castle, Pembrokeshire. He left there early to become a student at the University of Paris, which even then was attracting youths from all over Europe. In Paris, Gerald remained for a number of years, though he was once recalled and dispatched into Wales to collect the church tithes. He was made an archdeacon and narrowly escaped succeeding an uncle as bishop of St. David's in Wales, which distinction was in fact accorded him later in life. Already he had been one of the royal chaplains when, in 1198, he was elected bishop of the above-mentioned Welsh see; only to find that some violent dispute had arisen which necessitated the intervention of the Pope and resulted in the retirement of Giraldus to Lincoln, where he passed the rest of his life.

Giraldus traveled considerably for a man of his time—going once to Ireland in the company of Prince John and making that the opportunity for the writing of his works on Ireland. Having preached the third crusade, he actually set out for the Holy Land but was forced to return, when he had gone only part way, in order to put down an uprising in Wales. Later he traveled more than once to Rome.

Giraldus Cambrensis has left us his autobiography, several lives of church dignitaries, and his histories, for the accuracy of which certain allowances must be made in view of the author's uncurbed partisanships. He was a noted intellectual and Latinist; his writing, so the scholars tell us, displays eloquence, humor and naïveté. He was a keen observer of scenes and traditions and customs—the friend and contemporary of King John and Richard Coeur-de-Lion, of Stephen Langton and St. Hugh of Lincoln.

Odds and Ends

Moss-Covered Log

While drilling for oil in central Iowa, a log was discovered at a depth of 116 feet, said by geologists to be 50,000 years old.

Safety First

Great Britain purchases nearly $3,000,000 worth of safety razor blades from American manufacturers annually.

Cocoa From the Gold Coast

The Gold Coast Colony in West Africa is now the largest producer of cocoa in the world, the first shipment of 80 pounds in 1891 having increased to nearly 240,000 tons last year.

Bread Costs

Flour represents only 25 per cent of the cost of a loaf of bread, according to the baking industry.

Coat of Arms

The expression "coat of arms" originated from the custom of knights having their arms embroidered on an outer garment called a tabard, worn over their armor.

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Yes, They Try!

"I think she's as pretty as she can be."

"Most girls are."—*Stray Stories.*

Early Type

"Have you any early American furniture?"

"Oh, yes. We still use a battery radio set."—*Life.*

Returned the Cone

A rather seedy-looking individual went into a candy store and bought an ice cream cone. He went out eating it, but presently returned.

Handing the empty cone to the astonished clerk, he said, "Thanks for the use of your vase."

Last Longer

"Mummy, are you going to give me another piece of bread and butter?"

"Why do you ask?"

"If you are not going to give me another, I will eat this one slowly."—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

A Dig at Somebody!

The foreman reported that the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. The judge reproved them, saying that the case was a very clear one, and remanded them back to the jury room for further deliberation. "And if you do not reach an agreement before evening," the judge added, "I will have twelve suppers sent in to you."

"May it please Your Honor," spoke up the foreman, "you had better make it eleven suppers and one bundle of hay."—*Everybody's.*

Not a Proposal

Mrs. Mary Johnson: "I want to see Mistah Roeser."

Office Boy: "Mr. Roeser is engaged."

Mrs. Mary Johnson: "Go 'long, boy. Ah don't want to marry him. Tell him his washlady wants huh money."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Careful

Bettie (just home from a holiday in Egypt): "And, Auntie, it was so interesting; the tombs and pyramids and things were all covered with hieroglyphs."

Aunt Louisa: "Oh, dear! I hope you didn't get any on you, child."—*Everybody's.*

HAVEN Punch

A Quotation for Today

'TIS one thing to be tempted, another thing to fall.—SHAKESPEARE.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I made my first call on Betty Ann, Joan's little cousin, today, and I could see right away that she likes dogs—
Only I soon found out that she has some funny ideas about them—
for instance, she seems to think I make a good pillow and tried to sit down on me several times—
And that my tail—what there is of it—was made to pull—
But she has no end of interesting toys and lets me play with every one of them, so I am sure we will get along very nicely together!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Remembered Christmas

Brookline, Mass.

IT WAS their first Christmas in the new country, and the little family of four were thinking rather wistfully of the dear ones thousands of miles away. The telephone rang, and Mother answered it.

"Mrs. ——, we want you all to come and have dinner with us tomorrow." It was the voice of the owner of a small hotel where the family had stayed for a few weeks upon their arrival in the city. "Tell the children we are having a party, a big Christmas tree and all sorts of fun."

The news of this delightful and unexpected invitation quite dispersed any suggestion of loneliness. As the youngest member of the family observed, "It just makes us feel we belong."

After the children had gone to bed, a large basket arrived; it was tied with gay ribbons and decorated with holly, and contained preserves, cake and other home-made delicacies; also a little note which said, "This is your first Christmas in this country, we do so want it to be a happy one."

While the parents were still talking about the kindness of these new friends, a tap came to the door and a neighbor entered. "I was just filling my children's stockings," she said, "when I remembered that this is your first Christmas away from your old home, so I just filled two stockings for your children. I thought it would help them to feel 'at home,' here."

Later on, another large basket arrived containing fruit and candy, with the following message: "This is your first Christmas in America. This is just to let you know how glad we are you ever came to our country."

It was indeed a merry Christmas in that home. The delight of the children was great when they saw the unexpected gifts, but the joy of the parents was greater, for they realized that Love, which "makes the whole world kin," had prompted these outward expressions of good will.

Several years have elapsed since then, but this family always look back with gratitude and love to their first Christmas in their adopted country.

What They Say

Mass Consumption

"Mass production requires mass buyers." — *William Green, president, American Federation of Labor.*

Use, Not Abuse

"The employer, in engaging men's services, is entitled to use them but not to abuse them." — *Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.*

Independence

"Independent judgment and opinion is a glorious thing, on no account to be surrendered by any man."—*John W. Davis, international lawyer.*

Time

"We are slaves of the calendar, and this ought so not to be. Rightly considered, life is too big a thing to be the mere accident and accessory of a planet's revolution about the sun."—*Dr. B. G. Carpenter, Universalist Church, Pasadena, Calif.*

Good News

"We have in our hands the power to restore the steel industry in 60 days."—*James A. Farrell, president, United States Steel Corporation.*

Idea Clearing House

"It is a kind of coördinating job . . . The best we can do is to let various places know what others are doing."—*Col. Arthur Woods, chairman, President's Emergency Committee for Employment.*

As Another Sees It

"The problem of America is not to emancipate woman, but to emancipate man."—*Count Hermann Keyserling.*

A Word to the Wise

"Taking a Ph.D. is like taking a cold shower—good if you can stand it."—*The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Riverside Church, New York.*

Stock Market Note

"People always insist they have been investing when they win and admit speculating when they lose."—*Albert W. Atwood, writer.*

A Word a Day

Eschew

This word means "to avoid, as something wrong or distasteful; to shun—to abstain from." The word is not used often today, but it has a record of yeoman service.

We trace the word in its present meaning back through the Middle English *eschewen* and the Old French *eschiver* to the Old High German *scûhan*, "to frighten," and, when used intransitively, "to fear or shy at."

Es-chew is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled es-choo', in which the *e* is as in *get*, *oo* as in *food*.

"Let him eschew evil, and do good; let him seek peace, and ensue it." (I Peter 3: 11.)

Note. First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Stand by the President

THE persistent opposition of a coalition of Democratic and insurgent Republican senators to President Hoover, culminating in an aggressive assault upon the prerogatives and dignity of the presidential office itself, has finally compelled him to appeal directly to the people. Mr. Hoover's statement to the nation on the issues involved in the dispute over the power board is so cogent as to carry conviction, so dignified as infallibly to awaken public support.

For illumination as to the merits of the controversy over the discharge of two employees of the former Federal Power Commission, readers may well be referred to the President's statement. What is really important in the controversy is the effort of the United States Senate to take another forward step in its steady encroachment upon the rights of the other branches of the Government, and especially of those of the Executive.

The Constitution does not contemplate government by senatorial action or consent. It is specific in its ascription of powers to the different coördinate branches of the Government. But the effort of the Senate to enhance its powers has been steady and persistent. Every President of firmness and statesmanlike vision has discerned this endeavor and resisted it. Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt especially were in constant controversy with the upper house in their determination that the Presidency should not be reduced to the position of a rubber stamp.

In the present controversy, the desire, quite natural on the part of the Democrats, to injure Mr. Hoover politically, is coupled with this purpose to enhance senatorial power. Hence the endeavor to make it appear that in upholding the members of the power commission he is serving that nebulous political specter, the power trust.

In his statement to the nation, the President very fitly disposes of this political canard, while Senator Wheeler, in a rather weak statement, denies any such purpose animated him and his fellows in thus attacking the presidential appointive power. But probably the whole senatorial attack, led, by the way, by Senator Walsh of Montana, one of the shrewdest of the Democratic leaders, will later be seen to be a part of the plan of Mr. Hoover's foes of spreading dissension in the Republican ranks. Not senatorial aggression and arrogance, but the alleged subservience of leading Republicans, including the President, to the power trust is likely to be the note of Democratic discussion of the subject.

The President has done well to make his appeal direct to the people, and every citizen owes it to himself to read carefully the text of that appeal. He can hardly do so without the conviction that the alliance of Insurgent and Democratic senators is being permitted to block public business in an overcrowded short session in order to exalt their own authority, limit that of the Executive and humiliate the President of the United States. Their own spokesmen admit that they have no precedent for the action they are taking. The country should see to it that they shall not now establish such a precedent for future service to senatorial aggrandizement.

The Human Compendium

OF THE making of records there is no end. The beginning of a new year always serves as a vantage point from which to broadcast the records of the year that has gone. Many such records are the product of research, analysis and interpretation; they deal with business, industry, education and government, and are substantial in their nature and often important in their implications.

There are other records about less weighty subjects which are fraught with much human interest — the chronicles of high spots in everyday existence. Both the scholar and the average man think in terms of superlatives and of the unusual; hence a few of the novelties and records dipped out of the ocean of everyday affairs of 1930 may be worth setting down.

For example, suburbanites will be interested in the record of Addison H. Day, a banker, who has recently completed his sixty-first year as commuter between Chatham, N. J., and New York City—and has begun his sixty-second year.

Never late to work in forty-four years is the record of Frank A. Stock of Chicago, who retired last month from his job with the Western Electric Company.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Rawding of Leadenham, Lincolnshire, Eng., celebrated their platinum wedding, marking the seventieth anniversary of their marriage. Then along come Mr. and Mrs. Harry Boyer of Washington, D. C., to announce that next summer they will have been married seventy-one years.

Forgetful persons who lose about one umbrella a month may well ponder the record of Ernest R. Ackerman, Representative in Congress from New Jersey, who when he goes for a stroll on a rainy day in Washington carries an umbrella which he bought in Liverpool in 1880 and has carried a distance totaling 740,000 miles, including 104 ocean crossings.

News that the bicycle has passed the peak of its popularity has penetrated to Newburgh, N. Y., in the Rip Van Winkle country, for on December 30 the Newburgh Wheelmen's Club announced that it had decided to disband after forty-four years of existence. A similar club in Boston still holds an annual jaunt.

But if some writer is looking for material for an epic of everyday faithfulness he will find it in the record of Samantha Burns of Adel, Ia. Thirty-five years ago she was assigned the duty of peeling potatoes in a public institution. Never missing a day, she peeled a bushel and a half each twenty-four hours. For 12,775 days that would make 19,152 bushels, or enough to fill thirty-two freight cars. And when she eventually was relieved of her task she still wondered if her work was being done well by her successor. "Are the potatoes being peeled as well as I did them?" she asked.

Russia and Wheat Production

THIRTY years ago Sir William Crookes told the British Association that 1930 would witness a famine in wheat. That year is now over. Far from being a year of famine, it was marked by such plenty, not to say glut, that prices were driven down to a lower point than those obtaining when Sir William made his prediction.

It seems to be a habit of mankind to underrate the potential bounty of nature. It had been taken for granted that wheat could be grown only under the influence of a humid climate. The natural grain areas up till the latter part of the nineteenth century were northwestern Europe and the central United States. And in these territories the soil was relatively unproductive.

Then the discovery was made that the wheat plant could thrive much better in semiarid lands which are rich in such plant foods as nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and lime. In due course demand and communications developed, and these factors, coupled with the invention of agricultural machinery, enabled the grasslands to blossom into granaries.

While population in the last fifteen years has increased only 10 per cent, wheat production has advanced 32 per cent. The increase has practically all come from the continental areas of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia.

But the imponderable of the future now has shifted from these four granaries to Russia. Before the war Russia exported a maximum of about 165,000,000 bushels, or about a third more than the present average for the United States, about the same as that of Argentina, and less than half of that of Canada. From the outbreak of the revolution to 1927 no wheat at all came out of Russia. In 1927 about 26,000,000 bushels were exported. Production fell off again in 1928 and 1929 to such an extent that nothing was left for export. Last year, as the world is well aware, export was resumed, but the quantity, though as yet unknown, was certainly not so great as its effect on prices seemed to imply. The surplus, with its promise of much more to come, had the same psychological effect on wheat prices as the bulging stores held off the market by the United States Grain Stabilization Corporation.

Fresh from investigations on the spot, Dr. C. F. Marbut, chief of the division of soil surveys of the United States Department of Agriculture, in an important study appearing in the January issue of the American Geographical Review, makes an estimate of Russia's coming exportable surplus which will be read with vivid interest in the four granaries which have hitherto monopolized the world market. He says:

> Russia's Five-Year Plan for the establishment of mechanized state farms, "grain factories," is possible not only because of the desire of the Soviet Government but because of the quality of Russian soils and the amount of available land. If the increased production due to collectivization and mechanization of the peasant holdings—another part of the plan—takes care of the increasing consumption in the country itself, an assumption not entirely unreasonable, Russia will be able to export 200,000,000 bushels by 1933.

This means that Russia seems destined to be second to Canada as a grain exporter. Perhaps, indeed, it may even surpass Canada, for under present conditions a decline rather than an increase is expected in the Dominion. As for the United States, there had already been an important decline in acreage in the year before the Federal Farm Board came into being, yet Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, has insisted time and again that the only way the American farmer can get better prices is still further to reduce acreage by 20 per cent.

Russia suffers from no such urge to cut down production so as to secure better returns. Price to Russia seems to be the last consideration. While other areas are reducing production, Russia is bent on increasing it, and will sell its grain at almost any price, in an effort to earn the foreign credits necessary to buy industrial equipment. Russia, no less than the policy of the Federal Farm Board, may yet persuade the United States to restrict itself to the home market. At any rate, in the absence of any great impetus to consumption, radical readjustments among the wheat producers seem to be foreshadowed in event the Five-Year Plan grows to success.

Balkanic Relations

THAT Italy should have pacts with Turkey and with Greece, and that Greece should have a pact with Turkey, is all to the good, unless there is a tacit understanding that these pacts are in some way directed against Jugoslavia, which remains on somewhat ambiguous terms with Italy. But it is essential that the Balkanic countries, in abandoning their old feuds, should not again be the pawns of any great power. This sentiment is strongly felt in Greece.

In these circumstances, the recent visit of Mr. Marinkovitch, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jugoslavia, to Athens, is of some importance. He was received with enthusiasm, and had a profitable and cordial exchange of views with Mr. Venizelos and Mr. Michalacopoulos. The consolidation of Greco-Jugoslavian friendship is a necessary counterpart to Greco-Italian friendship and Greco-Turkish friendship. It serves to demolish the mischievous rumors which would represent Greece as a vassal of Italy and a member of the group of discontented nations which demand the revision of treaties.

There is surely no contradiction between friendships on one side and friendships on the other. Between the old Serbia, now Jugoslavia, and Greece there is a long tradition of friendship. They united their efforts to shake off the Ottoman yoke and coöperated in the restoration of the Balkanic peninsula. Many European newspapers describe an entente between Greece and Jugoslavia as the pivot of peace in the Balkans.

What is certain is that, however much we rejoice in the excellent relations which have been established between Greece on one side and Turkey and Italy on the other, those relations would give rise to anxiety were they not complemented by the best of relations between Greece and Jugoslavia.

No Depression in Sky Lines

WITH the Empire State Building nearly completed, one begins to wonder how soon it may be overtopped by another steel-and-stone giant. The new building would need to be very nearly, if not more than, a quarter of a mile high, since the Empire State lacks only twenty-four yards of that height. Pessimistic forecasters say that there are already too many office buildings and that there will be no important new construction for some time.

Yet in the face of the so-called "depression," thirty-two cities in the United States expanded their total office space in use by 4,765,851 square feet in 1930. During the year plans for fifty-three new office buildings to cost $54,402,800 were filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Building. New York has an unfinished thirty-five-story office building that is already 85 per cent rented and is being rushed to completion for occupancy. In Boston, 1930 saw new skyscrapers rise to challenge the long-time supremacy of the Custom House Tower. The sky lines of Detroit, Chicago and other great cities are being raised constantly by new tall buildings. The steady increase of real estate values in these great metropolitan areas forces landowners to build higher and higher that their land may be kept in the good investment class.

Prospects of an imminent expansion of business point to a growing need for centrally located office space. The commercial builders will have to go ahead at an increasing pace to keep up with the demand that must come as soon as the fear of expansion occasioned by the slump is overcome. Already many signs seem to indicate a dissipation of this fear. Of course, architecture may begin to spread laterally rather than vertically, but if, in a "depression" year, such a building as the Empire State could be erected, what heights may builders reach in the prosperous times ahead?

Ode to the Jew's-Harp

BACK in the days when errand boys sang "Dolly Gray" and whistled the sentimental ditties of the music hall, there was no instrument more popular for emotional expression than the jew's-harp. Every boy played it. No lessons were required. Just an ear for music, and ambition.

There were few limits to the heights a performer could go. Had not a German in the beginning of the nineteenth century caused a sensation in London by playing sixteen jew's-harps, pitched to different keys? Had not another German, Heinrich Scheibler—his name goes down to posterity—made the toes of his audience tingle by his masterly playing of dances on the trump, as the jew's-harp was known in England.

But the jew's-harp has fallen in esteem. So far has it dropped in popular favor that two brothers in Rensselaer, New York, according to a recent news dispatch, produce all the jew's-harps made in the United States. The industry to them was an inheritance. Their father apparently was a pioneer in his line, even fashioning the tools to make the twanging instruments. On juvenile tastes he threw, gauging the size of the trump to fit the pocket and the quality to fit the purse.

Then came the onsweep of the radio. The jew's-harp lost its grip. It faded like the ocarina and many another boy's treasure into the mists of "antiquity." And now, but for an occasional outburst on the radio when a big brother who was once a little brother revives interest in it among his little friends, the jew's-harp is seldom heard. Perhaps search would disclose it reclining on a shelf in the attic with its steel tongue aloft, as if smiling at the fads of a new day.

Automobiles: Their Use and Misuse

WHAT has already been written and printed in widespread effort to decrease the misuse of automobiles would, if brought together between covers, make a truly Brobdingnagian book; yet evidence persists that a menacing minority of motorists pay no attention to all this effort. These go their own way in their own fashion, apparently regardful only of a traffic policeman in person, and contributing, here, there and everywhere, to unnecessary risk for others, either driving cars or getting about on foot.

The present year undoubtedly will add many pages to the Brobdingnagian book. It is not inconceivable, however, that a recent addition to automobiliana by the Missouri State Automobile Club may prove noticeably worth while and set an example that will be elsewhere followed. "Everybody," once wrote Macaulay (though he had never surveyed life in a rotogravure section, studied humor in a comic strip, or passed a fleeting hour in a movie palace), "who has the least sensibility or imagination derives a certain pleasure from pictures."

Tempting this unquestionable tendency, the club in question has prepared and published a book of pictures illustrating not only the state motor vehicle code, but also "every common sense rule of driving." Many who would pay little or no attention to printed text will undoubtedly look at the pictures, and it is safe to say that the laws and regulations will be more widely known than would otherwise be the case. What is equally important, many will study these illustrations of the "common sense" rules, and at least a proportion of these students will doubtless seek to practice them.

Editorial Notes

With giant backgammon added to giant checkers, it rather looks as though pleasure seekers were going into reverse on the pursuit of the miniature.

A Houston (Tex.) newspaper showed commendable perspective in its recent "Survey of Ten Years of Prosperity," which included 1930.

To some Americans it looks as if college football overemphasis is being overemphasized.

Mr. Blennerhassett Loses and Wins

MR. BLENNERHASSETT spoke with his customary drawl. "Ben, y' old rascal, what y' tryin' t' do, cheat y' self? Y' could 'ave taken up that red man an' set 'im back. P'r'aps your playin' red y'self."

Mr. Prescott jumped so the backgammon board slid off his plump knees, scattering the men all over the room.

"Lan' sakes," he sputtered, "how long y' b'en standin' there watchin' me? Why don't y' let anybody know when y' come in? No, I ain't a cheatin'. No fun a playin', is there, if y' don't play square?"

Mr. Blennerhassett was sprawled on the floor reaching across the room in pursuit of a black checker that had rolled under the ornate teakwood whatnot Ben's grandfather had brought from Canton years back when he was in the China trade.

"Now, Ben," he said turning his head, "don't go flyin' off th' handle. Only jokin' I was. Course I could see y' didn't want to take that red man up. Th' black was almost home, but had too many men uncovered, an' th' red on gettin' back might a set a black back, an' it was bes' to let th' red go on an' get home rather 'n take a chance."

Mr. Prescott halted in his preoccupied rattling of the dice box.

* * *

"Dan Blennerhassett, you be'n comin' here all this time an' watchin' me play alone an' never let on you could play backgammon. Nice way t' treat a friend."

"Well, Ben," said Mr. Blennerhassett, hoisting himself from the floor first on one knee then to the other and at last shooting his lank form toward the ceiling something like a camel getting up in the desert, "I didn't know 's you'd want t' be bothered. Seemed to be havin' a pretty good time all by y'self, so why should I come messin' around?"

Mr. Prescott grunted.

"Suppose y' think that's smart. Well, if y' think y' know how t' play backgammon, draw up here an' I'll show you y' place."

"All right, Ben, but don't blame me if you're humbled an' dragged in th' dust of your own makin'. B'en a long time since I played a game. Grandmother showed me how when I was a younker, but I guess mebbe I can pick it up again. Let's see now, how do you play doubles, extry throws on all doubles or jest on double sixes or no extry throws at all?"

Mr. Prescott fixed him with a withering eye. "We play extry throws on all doubles."

Sundry grunts from Mr. Prescott and rumbling chuckles from Mr. Blennerhassett punctuated the silence. From time to time Mr. Blennerhassett turned his head with nostrils tilted toward the open door to the kitchen, where fitful glimpses might be had of Mrs. Atkinson busy about something or other that betokened gustatory promise.

* * *

"Allus thinkin' of somethin' t' eat, seems t' me," grunted Mr. Prescott, wiggling the little tufts of white whisker athwart each ruddy jowl, a sign that he was not as displeased as he would like to have it appear. Not Mr. Prescott. He had three men up on Mr. Blennerhassett and was almost home, so he could afford to be serene.

"Well," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "y' know we ol' batches get t' appreciate good vittles. I don't eat nothin' f' breakfas' Thuradays, an' a thutty-mile ride in this weather kind o' puts an edge on th' ap'tite."

"Your shake. Don't 'pear t' me you need much edge on thet ap'tite o' yourn."

Mrs. Atkinson appeared in the doorway wiping her hands on a pink and white gingham apron, and pushed an errant lock of hair out of her eyes.

"Lan' sakes alive, Dan Blennerhassett, you playin' that silly game."

It was her brother who spoke, chuckling:

"No, he ain't, S'manthy. He only thinks he is. I got him beat right now, beat all holler."

"Well, I never."

Mrs. Atkinson laughed.

"Anyway," she said, "you're right in style, Dan. I was readin' in th' Tyngsbury Gazette jest t'other day that backgammon was in th' midst of a great revival. Kinder sacrileg'ous, sounded t' me. Very old game, they said it was. Tables they called it once, an' played by kings and queens hunnerds of years ago. Don' s'ppose someone heard tell of Ben playin' all by hisself these many years, do you?"

* * *

Mr. Blennerhassett tossed his dicebox on the table.

"Well, I ain't said nothin', an' I ain't a goin' to say nothin'. Ben's got me licked. Shows what practice 'll do."

Mrs. Atkinson laughed. "Scat now, th' both of you, an' let me set th' table."

Mr. Blennerhassett got up with alacrity.

Later they drew up before the laden board with its red-fringed damask cover; then Mrs. Atkinson set a huge covered dish before them, and lifted the lid. There issued forth thin streamers of savory invitation from a heap of golden brown tidbits such as Mr. Blennerhassett knew only Mrs. Atkinson could achieve with a chicken. Boned, dipped in boiling water till the meat showed white, then dipped into a thick egg batter and dropped into sizzling hot fat. Mrs. Atkinson's fried chicken!

"Y' know," said Mr. Blennerhassett, when he felt he could spare the time, "backgammon is a right noble game, but then there's this pee-wee golf as they call it. Now there's a game y' can enjoy without bein' able t' play. Don't even have t' look on. They got one over t' Tyngsbury. They was an ol' corner lot over there right on Main Street. All grown up t' tansy an' burdock, with a patch o' mullein an' some snapdragons an' milkweed. Seems th' feller what owned it got it on a mortgage when th' mortgager decided business was goin' up Main Street t'other way an' let it go. Feller thet got it was stuck plenty. Nobody wanted it, an' there 'twas eatin' itself up in taxes w'en 'long comes a couple of smart fellers from Stowell an' wanted t' buy it.

"Now th' feller 't owned it thought 'twas kind o' funny they offered such a good price, an' had 'em put off a couple o' days, an' kind of looked round a bit.

* * *

"He went t' Stowell an' he found out plenty. Seems this pee-wee golf—somethin' like croquet it is, only it ain't—was all th' rage, an' corner lots was in big demand, so w'en these fellers come back he leased it to 'em on a 65-35 per cent basis. For ev'ry dollar they takes in he gets 35 cents, an' so far he's got back all he paid, includin' taxes an' a smart sum beside, an' it's still goin' strong. Now, Ben, there's a game as is a game."

Mrs. Atkinson gasped. Her husband had dabbled in small-town real estate and she had a better sense of what Mr. Blennerhassett had said than her brother.

"Good gracious," she said, "what a windfall. Fortunate man, an' smart too. Wonder who 'twas, Dan?"

"Well," drawled Mr. Blennerhassett, "wouldn't 'ave said anythin' 'f y' hadn't smoked it out of me, but I'm th' feller."

G. F. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Musical Critics Versus the Public

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What Erwin Stein said in your columns concerning musical criticism struck a corresponding chord within me, and here are the reverberations:

Mr. Stein rightly says that "musical criticism often influences the public, wrongly, in an unfavorable direction, the public believing in the printed word more than in the music heard." This was most forcibly brought home to me at a concert of the Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra, playing, as the only number on the program, Mahler's Second (Auferstehung's) Symphony. Muck's gifted co-conductor, Eugene Papst, conducted in a manner that carried everything before it.

I had heard the symphony several months before, when it was played by the famous Vienna Philharmonic and conducted by that indefatigable Mahler apostle, Bruno Walter. The Hamburg performance, which had the coöperation of a workers' chorus of 300—and an excellent one—stirred me as I haven't been stirred by countless repetitions of Brahms' C minor Symphony, led by the highest salaried conductors in the world.

How is it, then, that an audience of laymen can be stirred to their depths by a work which, according to the best authorities of New York, had no business to stir anyone? New York's critics are fighting a losing battle in the Mahler case, as in the other famous case, that of Bruckner.

In the ancient days, when Carl Muck conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he once brought Bruckner's Ninth Symphony down to New York. It was an unforgettable experience. Though I have subsequently heard excellent performances of Bruckner symphonies, conducted by Furtwaengler, Mengelberg, Klemperer and Clemens Krauss, my initiation under Muck stands out as the most impressive Bruckner celebration in my experience.

Here in Hamburg Muck has played as much as three Bruckner works in so many months. He has even gone to Berlin with his Seventh Symphony, where he impressed a reluctant New York witness, the able Herbert F. Peyser of the New York Times staff, that there might, after all, be something in Bruckner.

Munich had a Bruckner festival recently which was successful beyond the fondest hopes of its sponsors. Franz Schalk was the main glory of the occasion. I have heard Schalk conduct Bruckner's Mass in F minor at the Vienna Burgkapelle, where he had the assistance of the Wiener Saengerknaben, the Vienna Philharmonic, and chorus and soloists from the State Opera. It was a notable and pleasurable event!

There are, to be sure, signs of an awakening even among New York critics, dulled as they are by millions of repetitions of Beethoven's C minor and the symphonies of Tchaikovsky. Pitts Sanborn has frequently advocated more of Bruckner, and I am not sure if he would not welcome a little more of Mahler.

Unfortunately there are no such stout friends of Mahler and Bruckner among New York conductors as Boston had in Muck. Toscanini, after a lifetime of conducting of opera and symphonies, cannot be counted on to discover, at this date, two new stars on the symphonic horizon of the magnitude of Bruckner and Mahler. It were a miracle if he did! Stokowski made his first big success in New York with Mahler's Symphony of the One Thousand, and he has on occasion toyed with Bruckner. I look to him more than to anyone else to discover these two giants for New York concertgoers, and he will deserve and earn their endless gratitude for it.

ALFRED LIEBAN.

Hamburg, Ger.

Beauty Spots of Manitoba

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with no lack of appreciation that we pioneers of Manitoba acknowledge the space given on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor for November 28 last, under the title, "Made in Manitoba," but hope your esteemed writer, M. T. G., will favor our fair country with a more extended visit, that we may show him some of the beauty spots of Manitoba.

From the time the snow disappears in the spring until the time it falls again, the prairies are literally carpeted with wild flowers. First, there is the beautiful anemone. Before the land was cultivated to any great extent, these wonderful blossoms covered miles of the country, so that a traveler who had any appreciation of the beautiful would have congenial company most of the way. Next come the violets, white, blue and yellow, which are found both in the woods and on the prairie. On one occasion a traveler was passing through a stretch of wood, wherein lay a dry pond. The surface of this was completely covered with blue violets and dandelions—and this in the brilliance of the morning sunshine, with a background of green trees. The columbine follows next, and right upon its heels the roses, which, in certain localities, hedge the country roads for miles.

Within easy reach of our city are two of the largest and finest lakes on the continent, hedged about with thousands of miles of timber. Within walking distance of the capital city are two suburban parks, one comprising 290 acres, and displaying notable landscape gardening. Within the city limits are a dozen or more smaller parks, used in the summer as children's playgrounds.

The Province has several large rivers, two of which join within the city limits, and are fringed on either side with trees of several varieties. In addition to the wheat industry is the fresh-water fishing activity, one of the largest in the world. The mining industry of this country promises a vigorous growth. Our city has many industrial activities.

Winnipeg, Man. ADELAIDE C. GILBERT.

A Word for Youth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Traveling as entertainers for amusement parks, celebrations, summer resorts, theaters and bathing beaches where dance halls and skating rinks run nightly, we have seen varied crowds during the last few years, but have found that on those nights when the younger crowds predominate there is generally better behavior and an absence of drinking. The laughter and fun seemed to indicate that the boys and girls in these crowds find ample entertainment in clean vaudeville and in skating and dancing.

On the other hand, the nights were sometimes hideous when the older crowds came to dance after rendezvous with their bootleggers, especially in parks some distance from the cities. Most numerous in these latter crowds were persons of the age who claimed to have "learned the taste" of unconventionality during the war.

These observations suggest the thought that the lawlessness called war was a heavy contributor to the lowered standards of those whom park attendants have come to call "war-aged rowdies." However, to me there is promise and encouragement in noting that the rising generation as a whole is actually growing in respect for law. I hope that more of us will open our eyes to this fact and recognize the good that is being manifested in rising youth.

Peoria, Ill. (MRS.) HELENE ZAM.

Mince Meat Then and Now

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article in the Monitor for November 28, "What's Happened to Stuffin'?" voices my feelings and reminds me that surely something has happened to mince meat also. Our grandmothers would not recognize, either by taste or by appearance, the mixture now called mince pie.

"In the good old days" mince meat, according to our grandmothers' rule—and some of us treasure that rule still—required "a nice piece of beef off the neck," cooked till very tender, and chopped, not ground. Suet and apples (greenings or pippins preferred) were chopped also. Then were added sugar, spices, raisins and currants, with enough fresh cider for the required moisture

While this was all cooking together what delicious, spicy odors filled the kitchen and, indeed, the whole house!

Recently I was told I would need only a small amount of real mince meat, for one could add any quantity of apples, raisins, cooked fruit or preserves that were at hand. That might make a pie, but our grandmothers would not even be reminded of mince pie. However, we are living in the 1930's, and would not go back to the 1860's, even for better mince meat and stuffin'.

MARY MARTIN HOWARD.

Santa Barbara, Calif.